C.W. Daniels
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McCullagh Coll

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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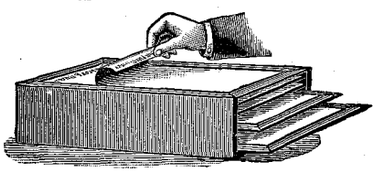

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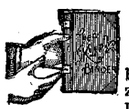

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3. M–D––E––A–E–– A sea.
4. –M––O– A large river.
5. T–A––S Well known river of Europe.
6. S––A N–A– A city in one of the Southern States.
7. H––––––X A city of Canada.
8. N–A–A–A Noted for display of water.
9. –E––E––E– One of the United States.
10. –A–R I– A city of Spain.
11. H–V––A A city on a well known island.
12. S–M–E– A well known old fort of the United States.
13. G––R–L–A– Greatest fortification in the world.
14. S–A–L E– A great explorer.
15. C–L–F–––I– One of the United States.
16. B–S M––K A noted ruler.
17. ––C T O–I– Another noted ruler.
18. P–R–U–A– Country of Europe.
19. A–S T–A–I– A big island.
20. M––I N–E– Name of the most prominent American
21. T––A– One of the United States.
22. J–F––R––N Once President of the United States.
23. –U––N A large lake.
24. E–E–S–N A noted poet.
25. C–R–A A foreign country, same size as Kansas.
26. B–R––O A large island.
27. W–M––S W–R–D Popular family magazine.
28. B–H–I–G A sea.
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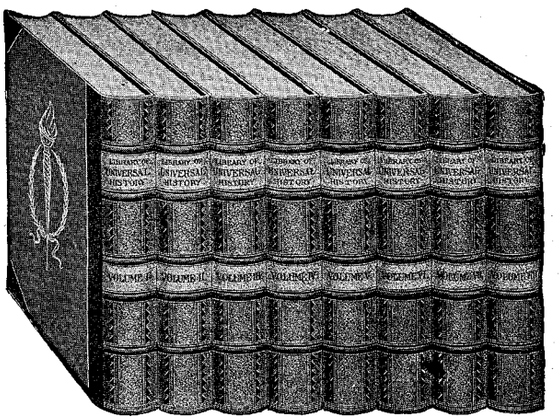

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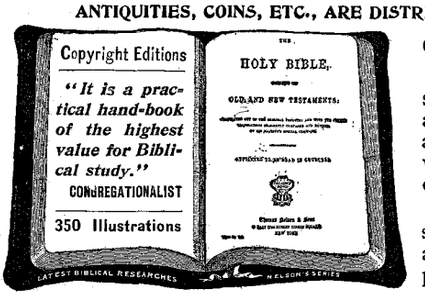

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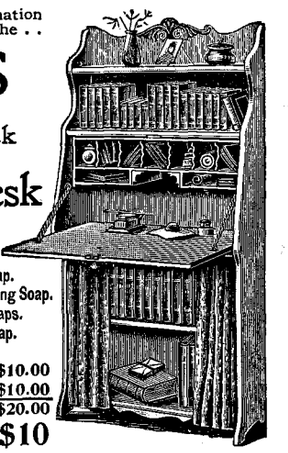

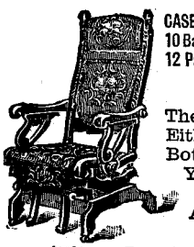

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

NEGRO PROBLEM IN POLITICS.

LESS than a year ago considerable amusement was professed in the newspapers over a commotion in Massachusetts caused by the unexpected election of Mr. Allen, a Boston colored man, as a member of the governor's council. A more serious view is taken, however, of the shooting of a negro appointed by the President postmaster of Hogansville, Ga. Late reports assert that he will be transferred to a clerkship in Washington. Comment on phases of the "negro problem in politics" is thus trenchantly revivified.

A Small Rebellion.—"The little town of Hogansville, down in Georgia, has set out to coerce the Administration and defy the Federal Government by refusing to permit the postmaster whom President McKinley chooses to appoint to perform the functions of his office. A negro named Loftin was appointed recently, and the former postmaster, appointed by the late Democratic Administration, refused to surrender the office to him, but continued to perform the duties of the position. Loftin could not rent an office in the town in which to set up a post-office; so he got a little room in the suburbs. But even here he was not permitted to handle the mails, and a few days ago he was decoyed into an ambush and shot. [He has recovered.—EDITOR LITERARY DIGEST.] . . .

"The people of Hogansville declare that they will permit no negro to serve as postmaster, and predict that if the President appoints another he will not live long. It is stated that a brother of Loftin who was a revenue officer, was shot and killed a year ago; and eight years ago a negro named Clayton, who was appointed postmaster by President Harrison, was run out of the town.

"President McKinley, on the other hand, is reported to be equally determined. He says that if Loftin recovers he will be continued in the office, and if he dies another negro will be appointed. Such a course, however, would be to send the negro to certain death. The best way to deal with the people of Hogansville would be to abolish their post-office. The Federal Government is not obliged to furnish postal facilities to communities which do not appreciate them and persist in violating the postal laws. That the course of the rebellious Hogansvillans is approved in Georgia is shown by the fact that the Atlanta *Journal*, one of the leading papers of the South, makes a violent attack upon President McKinley because of this affair.

"Nobody could blame the people of Hogansville for petitioning the President, or bringing any civilized influence to bear upon him, to induce him not to attempt to foist upon them a negro postmaster; but when they openly and deliberately defy the law and resort to murder, they should be taught a lesson."—*The Tribune* (*Rep.*), *Minneapolis*.

An Outrageous Policy.—"The bolters in the South and elsewhere declare that they are responsible for McKinley's election. It follows, then, that they are responsible for the Hogansville affair, and they ought to be very proud of it. There are some other things to be said about the Hogansville appointment. We think it is an outrage for Mr. McKinley or any other President, Republican or Democrat, to appoint a postmaster in any community over the unanimous protest of those who maintain the office and for whose benefit it was established. In its essence, the appointment of the negro Loftin is a denial to the citizens of Hogansville the right of self-government. Mr. McKinley and those about him understand this fact very well, and for that reason they would not dare to appoint as postmaster in a Northern or Western town any man, white or black, over the unanimous protest of the property-owners and business men. It is this fact that gives a keen edge to the outrage. All sensible negroes understand well enough that when a negro is appointed to a post-office in this section it is not the result of Republican love for the negro, but the outcome of bargain and sale."—*The Constitution* (*Dem.*), *Atlanta*.

Spoils System to Blame.—"In commenting on the recent shooting of a colored postmaster in Georgia the New York *Press* says that all colored officials in the South should arm themselves to the teeth. 'They should,' *The Press* adds, 'be provided with a personal means of safety precisely as if their duties took them among red or yellow or brown, instead of white savages; just as if they were mail-carriers on the plains or signal-men in the Afghan passes.' The New York *Evening Post* suggests a better way of preventing such outrages. 'A postmaster,' says *The Post*, 'is really a man appointed to serve the convenience of the community, and he ought to be a man liked by that community, precisely as a clergyman ought to be liked by the church over which he presides. It is a grotesque idea that the Government should entrust one of its post-offices at the North to some worthless white man because he votes with the Democratic Party when that party is in power, and another at the South to a negro, who is disliked by the patrons of the office, because he supported the election of a Republican President. It was a barbarous thing to shoot the negro postmaster in Georgia, but it is an uncivilized system under which postmasters are appointed at Washington whom people feel inclined to shoot.'

"The whole trouble comes from the practise of bartering away public office in payment of the political debts of individuals. If it is deemed essential to appoint colored men to post-offices there is a way it can be done without making trouble or giving offense. There is not a State in the North which has not well-educated negroes, far better qualified to hold office than those of the South, who, perhaps, have not enjoyed the same educational advantages. Let the President appoint these men to post-offices in the Northern States, where such appointments would not excite race prejudices—which, we presume, do not exist in the North."—*The Sun* (*Ind.*), *Baltimore*.

"An ethnological inquiry into the fitness of the negro to administer the affairs of a country post-office might prove of vast politi-

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cal benefit to the gentlemen who are backing McKinley's effort to propitiate the negro vote in the national Republican convention of 1900. But until the negro demonstrates his capacity to operate a laundry in competition with a Chinaman, and return unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's in the way of collars and shirts, it would be prudent for fourth assistant postmasters-general of the Republican persuasion to refrain from appointing them to distribute the people's mail. But whether the negro be competent or incompetent for the duties of postmaster is of insignificant importance by comparison with the fact that he is not acceptable in such position to the people who go to the post-office for mail."—*The Republic* (*Dem.*), *St. Louis.*

"There is no colored man in his own immediate 'official family.' There was no colored man in the cabinet meeting which considered the Hogansville case. The 'calmer judgment' of the President has vigorously guarded himself and every Republican county in the North from the unpleasant association which he has deliberately imposed on the people of Hogansville—as a matter of 'principle.' Faugh!"—*The News and Courier* (*Dem.*), *Charleston, S. C.*

"While the general Government should not foment race prejudice, it should not, on the other hand, encourage the idea that colored men must not hold local federal offices. To give countenance to that proposition would be equivalent to sanctioning the policy which cuts the colored people off from practical participation in the right of self-government. Nothing of that kind must be tolerated."—*The Inter Ocean* (*Rep.*), *Chicago.*

THE NEGRO'S POLITICAL FUTURE.—"'On the whole, the wiser heads among the colored people themselves can hardly fail to see that their political preferment must not precede but follow their advancement in the other walks of life. A goodly number of negroes achieving distinction as lawyers, or as physicians, or as ministers, or as educators, or as business men, will, by the impression produced upon public opinion, effect far more for the political advancement of their race than ever so many negro politicians getting themselves elected to Congress or appointed to other offices, and infinitely more than the horde of colored place-hunters, who besiege party committees for 'influence' or appointing officers for favors in the name of the colored vote, and who thus intensify the repulsiveness of one of the most baneful features of our political life.'—*Carl Schurz, in Harper's Weekly.*

". . . Like all subject races given the franchise, the negro has felt that his manhood and importance have depended upon his exercise of the suffrage. It was useless to argue with him. It was of no moment to tell him that his ultimate strength and salvation lay in amassing property; that he must become a landowner and a capitalist to become influential. Just so long as he could go to the polls and feel that he was 'as good as a white man' he asked nothing else. Booker Washington has for several years past been trying to get this idea out of his head, and now Mr. Schurz is elaborating the same idea. First get property; first amount to something in the community; first get a good English education, be competent to take an intelligent view of affairs, and then politics may come naturally. As a Southern publication, *The Post*, has always felt kindly to the negro, but it agrees with Mr. Schurz and with Professor Washington that the negro is wasting his time in thinking of politics until he is in a position financially and educationally to command the entire respect of the public. And the sooner he learns this lesson the better for him."—*The Post* (*Dem.*), *Houston, Tex.*

Trouble in Ohio.—"A prominent negro leader, W. T. R. Richardson, has been talking very plainly in the present Ohio campaign. He tells his negro fellow citizens that they have been bilked by the Republican Party and that it is time for them to assert their rights as freemen. He says that the negroes are invited to 'stand up for principle,' which means that they should help to win victories the fruits of which go entirely to white Republicans. He says: 'You can't eat principle; you can't pay your rent and car-fare with principle.' . . .

"It strikes the negroes in Ohio and other States where their votes are often necessary to Republican success as very strange that they are almost invariably forgotten in the distribution of Republican spoils, while fat offices are given numerously to negroes in the South where the negro vote is never worth anything. It is poor consolation to the negro who is really worth something to the Republican Party to be told that, tho he is left out in the cold, numbers of negroes in States that never go Republican have been called in to sit beside the official fire and fill themselves at the trough of patronage."—*The Journal* (*Dem.*), *Atlanta.*

A Wrong Way to Help the Race.—"He [the President] should be sure, however, in view of the prejudice against colored men holding office at the South, that in his selections of them for office there he does not increase this prejudice. He can take a step toward overcoming it by conferring office on competent colored men, and can do a public as well as a party service in the act. In this point of view, we have sympathized with him in his appointment of a capable and reputable colored man to be internal revenue commissioner at Atlanta, Ga., and have had hopes that he would follow that practise further, if in so doing he could demonstrate the capacity of the colored man and provide for him more equality in the privileges of citizenship. . . .

"The President has, we fear, knowingly conferred office upon a colored man at New Orleans who would be a discredit to any race, and is one of the worst possible specimens of that colored race which it was his duty to give the opportunity to appear at its best in the present crucial period in its history. Henry Demas, the colored politician in question, was a notoriously disreputable and corrupt man. He had been identified with all that was bad in Louisiana politics ever since the days of the war. He had put himself at the head of the densely ignorant negro vote of the region of the State in which he lived in the earliest period of reconstruction, and had sold himself and it systematically in the political market. . . . It has been charged, and we have not seen it denied, that he [a Reed delegate] sold out to an agent of Mark Hanna under a promise of office under McKinley's Administration. At any rate, he went over to Hanna's side, and appeared in the St. Louis convention as a delegate for McKinley. Further yet, he was one of the earliest to appear in Washington to claim office from McKinley, and his claim appears to have been conceded by the conferment of one of the best offices in Louisiana [naval officer] upon him.

"Demas is represented as bearing a personal character consistent with his record and his methods as a politician. He is offensive to the people of New Orleans in every respect. They regard his appointment as a scandal and an insult. But, bad as it may be in this light, it strikes us that its effect is one of which the negro race and those who are seeking to benefit them by improving their estimation on the part of the white people and promoting harmony between the two races have more right to complain. It was an act of positive cruelty in the President, who should have given them the opportunity to be represented by their best man in this most trying period of their history, to bring into prominence for this purpose one of their worst men."—*The Herald* (*Ind.*), *Boston.*

Hopeless Situation for Southern Republicans.—"The feeling seems to be about as strong in Maryland, on the very northern edge of the South. Nobody pretended that the negroes who aspired to nomination on the Republican legislative ticket in Baltimore were not qualified in point of ability and character. Their only weakness was in the matter of color. Many white Republicans would not vote for any negro as a member of the legislature, and the many white Democrats whom the Republican leaders hope to attract would be driven off by such nominations. So the black aspirants were 'turned down' because they were black.

"The situation appears almost hopeless for the Southern Republicans. The party managers must either 'recognize' the negroes by giving them their fair share of prominent offices, or they must snub them because of their color. If they recognize the blacks, they drive off so many whites that they stand no chance of carrying elections. If they snub the colored politicians, they disgust the colored voters, whose hearty support is always essential to success. The situation is most unfortunate, both for the South and the nation. A division of the white vote is most desirable on all grounds, and yet the black official, even when he has a right to the place he is given, solidifies the whites against the party which he represents."—*The Evening Post* (*Ind.*), *New York.*

The Massachusetts Campaign.—Since the outlines of important state contests this fall were published in THE LITERARY DIGEST last week, nominations for governor and other state offices have been made in Massachusetts. The Republicans renominated Governor Roger Wolcott and all other state officers. The platform denounces the Chicago platform "of devastation and destruction," "Bryanism and disorder," and lauds the Republican Party for its performed promises: maintenance of the gold standard, adequate protective tariff, "honest search for honest bimetalism," loyalty to civil service, firm, dignified, and patriotic national policy. It favors unsectarian free public schools, full enforcement of liquor laws, municipal economy, limiting commissions,

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improvement of consular service, restriction of immigration and naturalization, and declares that "any man who is capable of assailing the foundations of credit and commerce by an adherence to Bryanism and the Chicago platform, or who maintains a vociferous silence when they are assailed, should be considered as unfit to hold high municipal office or to administer state or federal functions." The Democrats nominated George Fred Williams, the most prominent Bryan leader in the State last year, for governor, on a platform indorsing the Chicago platform, and expressing appreciation of Mr. Bryan's campaign. It declares specifically for free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, denounces "government by injunction" and the Dingley tariff, and demands abolition of duties which foster trusts. Speaker Reed's policy is criticized, intervention in Cuba and international arbitration are approved. The platform also favors municipal ownership, enforcement of tax laws, inheritance tax, direct election of United States Senators, eight-hour day, and other labor legislation. The executive committee of the Populist Party has indorsed Mr. Williams's nomination. The National Democrats have nominated Dr. William Everett for governor, on a platform declaring for the maintenance of the existing gold standard, favoring retirement of the greenbacks, tariff for revenue only, civil-service reform, international arbitration, rigid federal and state supervision of monopolies, and opposing usurpation of power by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Short-term corporate franchises with adequate return for privileges, home rule, and full power of appointment and removal by the governor are favored. Opposition is expressed to sumptuary laws, injunctions against labor combinations using peaceful methods, and territorial expansion.

SPANISH EXPERIMENTS WITH FIAT MONEY.

"THE most remarkable and significant of all attempts to create and sustain fiat money" was, according to Henry C. Lea, that undertaken by Spain in the fifteenth century and continued for two hundred years. Mr. Lea narrates the facts with considerable detail in *The Popular Science Monthly* (September). He says:

"I term it the most remarkable because it was made with coin and not with paper, and the vitiated currency was comparatively small in amount, because it was carried on for more than two centuries with true Spanish persistency, and because it permanently and disastrously affected the destinies of a great nation. Many causes contributed to the decadence of Spain, but, after the expulsion of the Jews and Moors, none perhaps did more to destroy its industry and commerce than its vicious currency legislation. The story is a long one, and I can here touch only on its more salient points. If some of the measures adopted should seem incredibly violent, it must be borne in mind that they were the devices, not of rude and unlettered savages, but of the best trained and most experienced statesmen of the land vainly seeking to escape the consequences of the first fatal step in the wrong direction. The lesson taught is the more impressive from the fact that, in the sixteenth century, Spain was by far the richest and most powerful state in Europe, practically owning Italy through her hold on Naples, Milan, Sicily, Sardinia, and Corsica, and mistress of the wealthy provinces of the Netherlands. She, moreover, enjoyed the monopoly of commerce with the New World and its stores of precious metals; and this enormous power, military and financial, was wielded by an absolute monarch who combined the legislative and executive functions unhampered and unrestrained. If ever a successful attempt could be made to overcome the self-acting laws which govern trade it could be made by Philip II. and his successors."

Mr. Lea's review begins with the latter half of the fifteenth century, and the abolition of private mints by Ferdinand and Isabella, who established the gold standard at 23¾ carats, silver 0.925 fine, the monetary unit being the *maravedi*, equivalent to nearly ⅜ of a cent. For convenience in small transactions there was an alloy known as *vellón*, part silver and part copper, equivalent in the coinage system to ½ *maravedi*. We can not follow all the details of the troubles which are laid to this subsidiary coinage by the writer (the article is sixteen pages long). It suffices to say that various sovereigns inaugurated different policies, now contractionists controlled and then inflationists, new alloys were coined, and the ratio of silver to copper in the vellón was changed, even an enormous issue of pure copper being resorted to by Philip III. Of the last-named period the writer says:

"Prices rose, and there was general discontent, voiced by the learned historian Mariana in a tract on the coinage written with so much vigor that it cost him an imprisonment by the Inquisition. Thus the reservoir became filled to overflowing, and the inevitable depreciation commenced. To arrest it Philip III., in 1619, solemnly decreed that there should be no more vellón money coined for twenty years; but financial promises of this nature are made to be broken, as is witnessed by Philip IV., in 1632, renewing the pledge conditionally for another twenty years. In spite of these promises, the vellón fell to a discount. There was no formal suspension of gold and silver payments; the silver fleet from Mexico and the galleons from Tierra Firma yearly poured into Spain the treasure won from the mines of the New World; but all the power of an autocratic sovereign could not maintain the parity of the currency. The inequality became so firmly established that it had to be recognized, and Philip IV., in 1635, endeavored to regulate it by a decree permitting a difference of ten per cent. Beyond this any transaction entailed on the receiver, for a first offense, the forfeiture of the principal with a fourfold fine, applicable in thirds to the informer, the judge, and the fisc; for a second offense, the same, with the addition of six years' exile. At the same time it was enacted that no one could demand gold or silver who had not given them, and no obligation to pay in gold or silver was lawful unless gold or silver was lent. These provisions show that already the vellón coinage had risen from its function as a token currency in petty dealings, and was rapidly becoming the standard medium of exchange in all commercial transactions."

Something had to be done, and an heroic attempt was made first by means of contraction, then by inflation. We quote again:

"The largest of the debased coinage [by 1642] was only a piece of a quarter of a ryal, equivalent in our modern American system to three cents, yet it had completely demonetized silver and gold, and had become the practical standard of value. The Spanish possessions were the chief source from which the civilized world obtained its supply of the precious metals, yet Spain, in spite of the most arbitrary measures, could retain none of them within her borders. So scarce had they become that for twenty years, from 1623 to 1642, there had been repeated decrees forbidding the use of gold and silver in the arts—their melting and fashioning by artisans, even their employment for plating and gilding and in embroidery. In 1642 these laws were supplemented by others prohibiting the sale of silver plate except to be broken up for coinage, and owners were tempted to bring it to the mints with the promise of a bonus of five per cent. in vellón, in addition to the coin that it would yield. At the same time the laws against

IT'S A VERY SUBSTANTIAL GHOST, JOHN.
—*The News, Denver.*

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exportation were rendered still more rigorous, suspending even licenses to carry silver away for the royal service in Flanders and Italy."

In 1660 coinage of pure copper was stopped and a new silver-copper alloy, *modena de molino*, making a third kind of debased coinage, was in circulation:

"By a *pragmatica* of August 7, 1628, it was decreed that after the day of publication all the vellón money should be reduced one half in value. To diminish the loss to the holders a complicated arrangement was ordered, by which one half of the depreciation should be made good to them by their towns and villages, and in view of the sacrifice thus imposed on the nation the royal faith was solemnly pledged by Philip IV., for himself and his successors, with all the force of a compact between the crown and the people, that the value of the vellón coinage should never again be tampered with, either to raise or to depress it. After this, any transaction disturbing the parity of the various coinages was declared an offense subject to the severest punishment, and to render the measure effective the sternest penalties were directed against the introduction into the kingdom of foreign vellón money. The profits on this had already called forth the most vigorous efforts of repression, and these were now sharpened by declaring it to be a matter of *lèse majesté*, and subjecting it to the pains of heresy—death by fire, confiscation of all property, and disabilities inflicted on descendants to the second generation. Any vessel bringing it, even without the knowledge of the master, was forfeited; an unsuccessful attempt to import it was punished with death, and knowledge of such attempt without denouncing it incurred the galleys and confiscation. For a while, in fact, the crime was made justiciable by the Inquisition, which was a tribunal inspiring far greater popular dread than the ordinary courts. Evidently the law-making power in Spain had few scruples, and no constitutional limitations in its control over the currency.

"Yet with all its power it might as well have attempted to control the tides or the winds, and the solemn pledges of the throne were not worth the paper on which they were printed. Richelieu was pressing Spain hard, and the condition of Spanish finance was becoming more and more desperate. Recourse was again had to a forced loan under the device of another inflation of the currency. A royal *cedula* of March 12, 1636, called in all the restamped vellón; from the day of publication of the edict no one was to pass it, or spend it, or pay it out, but was to convey it to the nearest mint, where he would receive its current value; and whoever, after eighty days, was found in possession of any of it incurred the severe penalties decreed against the holders of unlawful money. Having thus provided for obtaining possession of all the coinage, the mints were set to work restamping it with a valuation threefold that which it had borne; the *quarto*, thus far current for four maravedis, was raised to twelve, and the other coins in proportion, while death and confiscation were threatened for any violation of the coinage laws. The result of this arbitrary creation of value is seen in the edict of April 30 of the same year, permitting a premium on gold and silver of twenty-five per cent. until the arrival of the galleons, after which it was to be reduced to twenty; and that this was below the ruling market rate is assumable from a sharpening of the penalties provided for those who should demand or accept a higher premium. Six months later an effort was made to bring the precious metals to par by suspending the permission to exchange them at a premium, but the distress caused by this suspension was so severe that a decree of March 20, 1637, renewed the recognition of twenty-five-per-cent. premium, and added that in the larger cities *casas de diputación*, or exchanges, could be established, where transactions could be negotiated at twenty-eight per cent., with brokerage of one quarter or one half. The extreme importance attached to regulating the premium is visible in the punitive clauses of the edict. Any deviation from the established rate was classed with treason, irrevocably punishable with confiscation, disability for office, and personal infamy. In prosecutions all reasonable means of defense were withdrawn from the accused; the names of witnesses were kept secret, and judicial forms were not to be observed. Even ambassadorial immunity was set aside; the foreign ministers resident in Madrid were liable to accusation, when the King would determine as to their imprisonment and punishment.

"This was speedily followed by a reaction. Of course, there were two parties in Spain, as elsewhere—inflationists and contractionists—and the policy of the state fluctuated as one or the other obtained preponderance with the King, or rather with his all-powerful minister, the Count-Duke Olivares. . . .

"The mints were pouring forth the *molino* money; there were quantities of it in circulation of pure copper illegitimately issued, and the land was filled with imitations brought from abroad. To remedy this, a decree of February 10, 1680, orders the simultaneous registration and sequestration of the whole, carefully distinguishing the three varieties. The first, or legitimate alloyed coin, was reduced to one fourth of its existing value—that is, the piece which had been originally issued for 16 maravedis, and had in 1664 been cut down to 8, was now still further diminished to 2; the same was done with the native counterfeits, while the foreign ones were accepted at one eighth of their current value. To soften the blow to the holders the legitimate *molino* was redeemable at the treasury in gold or silver at fifty-per-cent. premium, and was receivable for sixty days for all overdue debts to the fisc up to the end of 1677, while, as a further act of grace, arrearages due up to the end of 1673, amounting to over 12,000,000 ducats, were forgiven.

"This measure appears to have been designed as a preliminary to the total extinction of the *molino* money, for it was followed, May 23, by an elaborate *pragmatica* demonetizing this wholly and forbidding its use, only twenty-four hours being allowed during which it could be spent for the purchase of bread, meat, and wine, and for nothing else. In all these efforts at contraction it was expected that the inflated prices, which were a standing grievance, would collapse with the diminution in the circulating medium, and when this result did not follow with sufficient rapidity, there was no hesitation in fixing a scale of *maxima*, for the transgression of which heavy penalties were threatened. Thus on the present occasion a most elaborate edict was issued, November 27, 1680, consisting of over a hundred folio pages, regulating all dealings. All rents in Madrid are to be reduced to what they had been in 1670, and for buildings of later construction or enlargement the rates are to be determined by the magistrates. Then follows a most extensive list of maximum prices, embracing nearly three thousand items, from raw materials by wholesale to finished products by retail, from wool by the *arroba* to rhubarb by the drachm, and including what a tailor should receive for making a coat and a washerwoman for washing a shirt. Such supervision by the state becomes endless, and a supplementary edict was requisite, May 2, 1681, supplying omissions and making changes. If currency and values were capable of governmental regulation, it would have been accomplished by Spain.

"All this time the prohibited *calderilla* and *vellón grueso* were in circulation, the latter running 74 maravedis to the marc, or about 56 cents of our money to the pound, while copper was worth about 29. The legalized premium on gold and silver was still fifty per cent. Even copper was now becoming scarce under the ceaseless labor of the mints. A proclamation of May 14, 1683, sets forth that it is for the common benefit to have abundance of copper money; and, in order that all the metal in the kingdom may be thus utilized, all pieces of copper brought to the mints will be paid for at the rate of 3½ ryals of vellón for the pound. To prevent its being wasted by consumption in the arts, all coppersmiths are forbidden to manufacture articles of it, or to repair old ones that may be brought to them to be mended. Their shops are to be visited, and their stocks of metal seized and paid for at the above price; inventories of their finished work are to be drawn up, and sixty days allowed for the sale of the articles. Anything concealed is declared to be forfeited, and severe penalties of fine, confiscation, and exile are decreed for evasions or infractions of the order. A false financial system had brought Spain to such a pass that, with the wealth of the Indies pouring into her lap, gold and silver had been driven from circulation, and she was ransacking the shops for scraps of copper to keep her mints busy.

"These resources proved insufficient to supply the ever-growing demands of a depreciated currency, and resort was had to remonetizing the *molino* alloyed coinage which had been prohibited in 1680. By an edict of October 9, 1684, it was restored to circulation at a valuation double that which it had borne prior to its demonetization, which would seem to render superfluous an accompanying threat of penalties for its exportation, the same as for gold and silver.

"Having thus apparently exhausted the possibilities of copper inflation, attention was turned to gold and silver, which had hitherto been but little tampered with. . . . There can be no exaggeration in attributing to these perpetual fluctuations in the standard of value a leading part in the industrial and commercial decadence of Spain."

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JUDGES ON INJUNCTIONS IN LABOR DISPUTES.

JUSTICE JACKSON of the federal district court, West Virginia, on September 20, made perpetual the temporary injunction granted against E. V. Debs and others, on petition of the Monongah Coal Company, and took occasion to defend the preliminary order, in part as follows:

"There have been some public strictures that I know are due to the fact that the order made in these cases was not understood. This decision is founded on good law, good morals, and justice. Nearly two hundred years ago courts of equity in England issued restraining orders to protect the citizen in his right of property. There is no reason why the rights of property-owners should not be protected by the courts.

"These owners invested large sums of money in their plant at Monongah, and the bill for injunction alleged the defendants were about to do things that would lessen the value of the property and possibly destroy it.

"The law is that where an injury is threatened to which the law affords no adequate remedy, then the court of equity interferes to prevent the injury, and this is such a case. The injunction abridged no right of the miners, did not interfere with the right of free speech, and was a carefully prepared and well-considered order.

"I instructed my officers, in taking that injunction to serve it, to stand behind it like the soldier behind the fortress, but to keep within the lines of the injunction and not to extend or step beyond it, and do nothing excepting exactly that which was required.

"This order was not an innovation. It is an application of what I consider good law, and was done in a proper case to protect property of the plaintiffs, which the court conceives to be its duty, just as it would protect the rights of the defendants in the proper exercise of all their privileges under the Constitution."

The most striking feature of a four-page symposium on the subject of injunctions in labor disputes, published in the Chicago *Times-Herald*, September 19, consists of the opinions of judges. *The Times-Herald* asked these questions:

1. What are your views on the power and practise of courts in issuing injunctions in labor disputes?
2. How is such power derived and is it misused?
3. Do injunctions interfere with the constitutional guaranty of trial by jury?
4. Should Congress specifically define and limit the power of courts in issuing injunctions?

Out of twenty-nine printed replies from jurists and prominent laymen fifteen come from judges on the bench. *The Times-Herald's* editorial analysis of the replies declares that sixteen of the whole number are unequivocally of the opinion "that the writ of injunction is a proper process to use against strikers who threaten violence to their former employers or to other workingmen willing to work, or who trespass upon the property of their employers." But the Springfield *Republican*, reading the answers, finds that—

'only six unqualifiedly indorsed the recent extension of the injunction power to labor troubles; seven were, in the main, noncommittal, while fifteen were outspoken in their hostile criticism. The answers emanate from socialists or politicians in a few cases, and with these one need not be concerned, yet the most conservative citizens will admit that the answers coming from judges, men now actually on the bench, are deserving of their consideration. Fifteen judges returned replies, and we find that of these only two were unqualifiedly for what is now popularly known as 'government by injunction,' six were non-committal, while seven were more or less emphatic in denouncing or criticizing the recent extension of the injunction power. We fancy that *The Times-Herald* sent its questions to the judges without knowing, except in special cases, what their views might be, and the large proportion, therefore, who did not hesitate to range themselves beside Mr. Altgeld, the creator of this issue in our politics, is surprising and highly significant."

Extracts from the opinions of a number of the judges are taken from *The Times-Herald:*

Injunction is Indispensable.—"No lawyer has ever disputed the right and duty of courts, where the impending wrong would be irreparable, to restrain, for instance, illegal encroachments upon land; the commission of waste; the creation or maintenance of a nuisance; official oppression of all kinds committed by public officers under the color of their office; or, under some circumstances, the collection of judgments at law obtained by a creditor against his debtor. None of these injunctions make any new law—they simply declare the existing law applicable to the particular situation, and then proceed to enforce it in the only way that would do the aggrieved person any good.

"The injunction, therefore, is old—an indispensable power of judicial usefulness—but its application to labor troubles is much newer. New conditions have arisen to which the law has been applying old remedies, and this misleads some very good people, and some very bad ones, too, into hysterics over government by injunction.

"A few axiomatic principles of government must be kept in mind while considering this subject. One of these is that our Government is, in no sense, socialistic, but, on the contrary, encourages every person to acquire property, and in his individual capacity to hold and manage it against all comers. The other is the guaranty that individual men and women, so long as they do not become a burden upon the community, may engage in any lawful occupation when, where, and whatever wage they see fit, and may maintain that right against all intrusion. The individual—his right to work and acquire—is the unit of our institutions. Upon this is builded the entire framework of government. The right of individual isolation—of being a kingdom unto himself—within limits, not interfering with the rights of others, is the root principle of Anglo-Saxon law, and can not be dug out or cut into without destroying the entire governmental growth.

"The first of these principles secures the rights of property; the second the rights of personal liberty. Another principle of government, not so old, but now equally well anc ored, is the right of men in common callings to associate for the common good. Men or corporations engaged in the larger enterprises must employ, not only mechanical facilities but live men, to operate them; all these, managers, men, and machinery, become parts of a unit-producing venture. This venture meets its competitors and can only outdo them by cutting down the cost of production. The ax usually falls upon the weakest part of the combination—usually too upon the men working for wages. To strengthen these weak points by the proper organization of its forces is the true function of every wage-earner's organization. Reason, sympathy, instruction, exhortation, every legitimate aid toward consolidating human interest and purpose are lawful means in the hands of these organizations and their leaders. These are their rights, but, like all other American rights, must stop short of encroaching upon the rights of others—the right of property by the property-owner; the right of free labor by the owner of brawn.

"The injunctions of the courts that enforce these rights—all of them—where the wrong threatened would otherwise be irreparable, are not only within the power but within the duty of the tribunals. But it should first be clearly seen that some such right is imminently in danger, and that no adequate remedy other than an injunction is obtainable before the writs should issue. The power is a great one, and wo to him who through the mere love of power misuses it, but wo also to him who through mere fear refuses it.

"But why is it that injunctions are scarcely ever invoked against corporations and are so frequently used in the matter of strikes? Simply because men of capital, engaged in large enterprises, usually forearm themselves with an accurate knowledge of the law."—*Peter S. Grosscup, of the United States District Court, Chicago (Judge in the Debs Case in 1894).*

Sowing Dragon's Teeth.—"There is no power inherent in government by which a man may be deprived of his life or liberty or one dollar's worth of his property without due process of law. This principle is as old as Magna Charta. It is placed beyond legislative interference by the bill of rights in the constitution of every State in the Union, and yet men are daily deprived of their property by every court in the land in adhering too closely to precedents established at a time when feudal darkness was vanishing before the returning light of order, of religion, and of law.

"Now, as to the main feature of the questions presented and

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apropos of what I have already said, I desire to say that in my opinion there is a danger to-day threatening the very existence of the republic, as gigantic as that which precipitated the rebellion and wellnigh wrought the ruin of our Union. Now it comes, as ever, in the seductive guise of the law and under the solemn authority of the courts.

"Within the past decade there has been introduced in our country—made a law—an innovation in judicial procedure which is odious to the vast majority of the people. I refer to judicial government by injunction, which has so frequently of late been exercised. I do not question or deny to the Government or to individuals the privilege of invoking the aid of chancery when property rights are threatened or endangered. But I would admonish the advocates of this innovation that they are treading on dangerous ground. In their efforts to regulate or restrain strikes by injunction they are sowing dragon's teeth and blazing the path of revolution. This is a government of laws, not of force. The fathers of the republic wisely saw the necessity of distributing the powers of government into three separate branches—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial. No one of these coordinate branches has the right to encroach upon or to usurp the powers or prerogatives of the others.

"It is the duty of the legislative department to enact such laws as shall forever bar any employer of men from ordering a lockout or trades-unions from declaring a strike. Should the former disobey the law until he submitted his grievances to an appropriate tribunal, the State should withdraw all its protection to his property, and should the latter ignore it by quitting work until they had appealed to a tribunal named to investigate and decide the controversy, the State should protect at any cost those who take their places."—*Judge John Gibbons, Circuit Court of Illinois.*

Elections by Injunction?—"When courts undertake to settle labor disputes by the use of the writ of injunction they are acting without jurisdiction. To use the writ of injunction to disperse or prevent an unlawful assemblage, or to patrol a public highway with armed deputy marshals, is a usurpation of power by the courts. When 'labor disputes' endanger the public peace or render the destruction of property imminent, no good citizen can object to the executive branch of the Government using its 'iron hand' to prevent either, but no amount of legal quibbling will satisfy the people that the writs of injunction of the federal courts in the coal strike have not been issued and used for the purposes and object above stated.

"Such use of the writ of injunction by courts is judicial tyranny, which endangers not only the right of trial by jury, but all the rights and liberties of the citizen. I venture to predict that unless this usurpation of power by the courts is promptly checked we shall within a few years see elections—and a Presidential one perhaps—carried by a court's writ of injunction backed by armed 'deputies' or federal soldiers.

"If Congress has the power it should promptly put an end to 'government by injunction' by defining and limiting the power of the federal courts in the use of the writ."—*Murray F. Tuley, Chief Justice of the Appellate Court of Illinois.*

Property Rights Legitimately Protected.—"The power of the court to issue injunctions where property or other rights are involved is as old as the law itself and is an inherent right, and to deprive the court of the power to preserve property and prevent irreparable wrong or injury by its injunctive process would be to deprive it of one of its most beneficent, far-reaching, and absolutely essential functions, for the power to forbid or prevent the perpetration of wrong is really such.

"Injunctions should not be issued indiscriminately or improvidently, but this must be left to the wisdom and discretion of the judge, as well as the exercise of all other powers and prerogatives conferred by law upon the officers thereof.

"The tendency for years has been to extend the field in which injunction may apply and be issued by the court rather than to curtail or limit it. I can not say that action on the part of Congress, either in the direction of defining or limiting the power of courts, is necessary or called for, because I personally am not cognizant of any abuse of the power on the part of the judiciary either grave enough or general enough to warrant such legislation, and in the second place I do not think any attempt in that direction would be productive of any very radical results. I do not suppose if any such attempt were made there need be any apprehension of evil results. Any bill working toward interference of any kind with the present powers of the courts would, as a matter of course, be referred to the judiciary committees of the Senate and House, both of which are composed of able lawyers, and if any measure of importance in that direction emanated from such committees it would have to ultimately come to the hands of the President, himself usually a lawyer, who would also be largely guided by the advice of his Attorney-General and other law officers of the Government. Under such circumstances, and unless the Government of the country were absolutely given over to men without knowledge of law, and not until the people concluded to try to run the Government without law, can there be any cause to fear any legislation enacted by Congress or any other legislature that would paralyze the hands of the courts or deprive them of their greatest and most useful functions.

"Now, as to the question whether the power of issuing injunctions has been to any appreciable degree abused by the courts, I must say that, while there are cases in which, as I have before said, injunctions have been improvidently issued, I personally know of none that could properly be called an abuse of power. Of course the party against whom the injunction issues always complains."—*Judge Richard S. Tuthill, of Chicago.*

Believes in the Chicago Platform.—"I believe in the Chicago platform on the subject of injunctions in labor disputes, for I assisted in drafting that instrument. If I had not believed it right I would not have voted for it. The rightful issuance of an injunction has its origin in equity jurisprudence and comes from long-continued practise in courts of chancery, but I think the idea of applying it to persons engaged in labor strikes is an innovation on the purposes of the original injunction. In the recent cases the power was used to prevent a trespass, and this was never tolerated in courts of chancery.

"It is a principle of equity that, if a party has a remedy at law, chancery courts would afford him no relief and he must seek his rights under the law and not through equity. In other words, no court would invoke its inherent power to give a remedy for an offense or an anticipated offense where the legislature had afforded a sufficient legal remedy. It is obvious that this doctrine has been abandoned to a great extent, and just to that extent the power is ill-used.

"Yes, I am inclined to believe that the use of the power interferes with the constitutional right of trial by jury, and in so far as it does this it endangers the highest and most sacred safeguard of the people. Take an example, for instance, from recent events. If men were arrested for trespass they could demand trial by their peers and such a trial would have to be given, but when equity is invoked for common-law offenses the court itself tries the offender and he is deprived of a trial by jury. In losing this right he loses the right to challenge for cause which accompanies jury trials, and this is also another safeguard that is lost to him.

"If the courts would follow the law there would be no need to legislate on the subject of injunctions, but in view of the lengths to which the doctrine is now being carried, I am inclined to believe it would be best to place some legislative restrictions upon the power of the courts in this regard."—*James McCabe, Chief Justice Supreme Court of Indiana.*

Doubtful Jurisdiction.—"It was long a disputed question as to whether injunctions might issue to prevent a trespass to property, but that question is now settled, and such jurisdiction is held to exist where there is insolvency on the part of the trespasser or where the injury would be irremediable. When it is sought to extend the powers of courts of chancery to another class of cases of trespass, it is the invention of a new jurisdiction, if such jurisdiction can be said to exist, and such a power is liable to be misused and is attendant with danger to the personal liberty of individuals, as in a case of contempt for violation of the injunction a hearing is had before the judge who ordered such writ and who determines for himself the guilt of the defendant, whether or not he is in contempt, and inflicts the punishment, which in such cases is not defined and circumscribed by rules of law, and may inflict punishment by imprisonment or fine, depriving the defendant of a trial by jury.

"The existence of such power may well be doubted, as may also the jurisdiction of a court of equity in such cases.

"It would be well for Congress to limit and define the power of federal courts in issuing injunctions."—*Jesse J. Phillips, Chief Justice Supreme Court of Illinois.*

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THE REMARKABLE CONTEST IN GREATER NEW YORK.

IT is assumed by the press of the country at large that every move in the political game for first control of the government of Greater New York is of more than ephemeral importance. Attention appears to center in persons above platforms, altho the platforms reveal striking features of interest.

A review of the fight for mayor at this writing (October 4) discloses seven candidates, all told. Seth Low's candidacy and campaign have been already described in THE LITERARY DIGEST, September 18 and 25. Besides the Citizens' Union which promulgated his candidacy, the leaders of an organization of Germans, called the German-American Reform Union, which played a considerable part in electing the present administration but threw its strength into opposition in the elections of 1895, have declared for Low. The Citizens' Union is expected to complete its city ticket, in cooperation with a citizens' organization of Brooklyn known as the "Committee of Fifty."

The regular Republican Party convention of the consolidated city has nominated Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy of Brooklyn, ex-Secretary of the Navy under President Harrison and chairman of the Greater New York Charter Commission, for mayor. He is a member of the law firm of Tracy, Boardman, & Platt (Senator Platt's son). For controller, the present incumbent, originally elected to the office as a Tammany candidate, ex-Congressman A. P. Fitch, is the Republican nominee. The Republican candidate for president of the council is R. Ross Appleton, of Brooklyn, a bank director and business man. The nominating vote for mayor was Tracy 297, Low 49, Schroeder 2.

The platform of the Republican city convention declares the one great issue before the people to be "the issue created by the Chicago platform, and nothing can be more obvious than that the results of every election, national, state, or municipal, until that platform has been formally abandoned by the party that made it, must count for or against its odious and destructive principles." The local contest is said to be between the Republican Party and Tammany, good government and Bryanism coupled with conspiracy for plunder. The St. Louis platform, McKinley's Administration, the Dingley tariff, and Governor Black's administration are indorsed. It claims party credit for the plan of consolidating Greater New York and denounces Tammany's record of crime. On franchises it says:

"We commend and insist upon the rigid enforcement of the wise provisions of the new charter with regard to the letting of public franchises. Such franchises should not become the unreserved or unlimited property of individuals and corporations. The city is entitled to and should be enabled to reap its due benefit for the bestowal of such franchises, and from such increases in their value as result from the increase of population and the extension of public improvements. We direct particular attention to the fact that the adoption of these principles was largely due to the strenuous efforts of the chairman of the Charter Commission, General Benjamin F. Tracy."

The principle of the Raines liquor law is commended, and labor legislation by the Republican legislature is cited as proof of the party's mindfulness of the interests of wage-earners, and the party is pledged to enforcement of these laws in the city.

General Tracy's address of acceptance, following the lines of the platform adopted, contained a disclaimer of personal ambition and the suggestion that—

"if it shall hereafter appear to your representatives that, instead of promoting harmony and success, my candidacy stands in their way, I should wish to have your permission to adopt that course which, in my judgment and in the judgment of your representatives, shall seem to be the course of duty and of honor. Nothing could be more hateful to me than the thought that I had perversely stood in the way of that complete union of all possible elements of opposition to Tammany Hall which provides the best assurance of success. The Republican Party in this city is honored by reasonable men to-day because of the fact that the responsibility does not rest upon it for the division of the anti-Tammany vote. Its course appears to me to have been consistently prudent, rational, and conciliatory. This course should be maintained so long as there is a possibility of union; but if the effort for union shall finally fail, it should be made clear to all men that the responsibility for such failure does not rest upon the Republican Party or its candidate."

The regular Democratic city convention nominated Robert A. Van Wyck, chief justice of the city court, for mayor. He is of Dutch descent, and has served eight years on the local bench. He declares that he voted the regular Bryan ticket last fall. Bird S. Coler, the Democratic nominee for controller, is a banker and member of the Stock Exchange. Jacob Ruppert, Jr., is the Democratic nominee for president of the council. He is the son of Brewer Jacob Ruppert, and was a colonel of the governor's staff under Hill and Flower. The Democratic nominations were all made by acclamation.

The platform adopted contains no reference to the Chicago platform, saying: "We regard as the supreme issue of the municipal campaign the inauguration of a wise, liberal, honest, and Democratic government in place of the present costly, wasteful, illiberal, and inefficient administration." Further denunciation of Mayor Strong's administration is coupled with declarations in favor of home rule and personal liberty. Prompt repeal of the "iniquitous and intolerant" Raines law is demanded. "Trusts" are denounced and the Republican legislature is condemned for refusing further legislation to suppress them. The franchise and gas planks read as follows:

"All proper municipal functions should be exercised by the municipality itself, and not delegated to others. We favor municipal ownership and municipal control of all municipal franchises. We oppose the granting of any public franchise in perpetuity. We oppose the granting or extending of any such franchise, or the bestowal of any new privilege upon a corpo-

SETH LOW'S AWFUL THREAT TO TOM PLATT.—"If you don't make him pull me up, I will cut the rope."—*The Journal, Detroit.*

THE UNIFYING FORCE.—*The World, New York.*

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ration holding such franchise, without adequate compensation. We therefore approve, as a step in the right direction, the provisions of the new charter, which require adequate compensation to the city for all franchises hereafter to be granted, and which limit the terms of all such franchises, with reversion to the city on their expiration. We denounce the Republican Party for its wasteful and reckless grant of valuable public franchises to private individuals by special legislation, with no provision for compensation to the municipality, whereby this city has already lost some of the most valuable franchises on its most important streets.

"We renew our demands for a reduction in the price of gas used for the purposes of illumination and fuel. We refuse to accept as a settlement of the question in any sense the deal of the Republican legislature and governor with the corporations interested, under and by reason of which the value of gas stocks so favored with enormous and exorbitant dividends has increased $100,000,000 since the adjournment of the state legislature. We know from expert and reliable investigation that the commodity can be produced with a liberal profit at the price of $1 per thousand feet, and we insist upon such immediate amendment of the law as will require that it be supplied to consumers at that, or, if practicable, at a less price."

Concerning the relations of capital and labor, the platform affirms the necessity of respect and protection for private property, and insists that capital bear its fair share of the burdens of government and deal justly with labor. Attempted evasions of just and equal taxation are declared to be unpatriotic and treasonable. The eight-hour law and direct employment of resident labor by the city are favored. The paragraphs on injunctions reads:

"We protest against the extension of the law of injunction in suppression of the struggles of the laboring masses to alleviate their hardships, against the perversion of legal process contrary to time-honored precedent, and against the subversion of the rights of citizens by public assembly and freedom of speech to agitate for the redress of grievances. We protest against the punishment of alleged violations of such injunctions upon the sentence of a tribunal that is at once the accuser, party, and judge, and which proceeds upon evidence unknown to the law as proof of guilt; and we demand that charges of contempt, not committed in the immediate view and presence of the court, shall be prosecuted by indictment, tried by jury, and safeguarded by all the securities provided for the protection of innocence against unjust conviction."

Other planks demand adequate school accommodations, development of rapid transit, public improvements in good roads, parks, baths, water front, etc.

Henry George, of Brooklyn, the author of "Progress and Poverty" and apostle of the single tax, was first nominated for mayor by an anti-Tammany organization of Democrats known as the United Democracy. Then he was made the candidate of a so-called Democratic Alliance, composed of the Bryan clubs of last year in the various sections of the consolidated municipality, the United Democracy, and other independent Democratic campaign organizations. The United Democracy named a complete city ticket and a candidate for justice of the state court of appeals, but a final George ticket is yet to be decided upon by the organizations supporting him. The platforms of the United Democracy and the Democratic Alliance are similar, and Mr. George is expected to promulgate a declaration of principles covering the demands of all his following. As a matter of record the United Democracy's platform reaffirms the Chicago platform, opposing specifically, gold monopoly, bank monopoly, government by injunction, illegal interference of federal power in state affairs, and legislation and administration in favor of trusts; declaring specifically in favor of an income tax. Municipal ownership and operation of franchises, ample school accommodations and park facilities, and liberal excise laws are favored. Non-partizanship is tabooed, machine Democracy suspected, and the Republican Party and National Democratic faction are denounced as tending toward oligarchy.

The platform of the Democratic Alliance opposes the local Democratic organization led by Tammany Hall as pretending to stand for Democracy and its purposes when it has deserted the colors and must be looked upon as a body of spoils-hunters. It says:

"In these times of peril to the welfare and liberties of the people, the vital principles at stake are essentially alike in nation, state, and city. In our municipality, more than anywhere else, unscrupulous corporations and corrupt combinations override the rights and interests of all classes, and victimize the poor. Their corruption reaches from city councils to senates, and their dangerous influence is felt alike in local and national courts. The law-making as well as the law-executing powers serve to bolster up great wrongs till they are claimed as vested rights.

"Our aim is to correct these evil tendencies. We therefore reaffirm the principles of the platform of the Democratic Party adopted at Chicago, and we shall apply them in the coming municipal contest, believing that local liberty and justice will reward earnest and persistent effort, and that whatever good results we achieve in this great city will beneficially affect the State and nation."

Separate planks favor municipal home-rule, including excise provisions; municipal ownership and operation of franchises; direct employment of labor by the city and the abolition of competitive contracts; representation of labor in local government; sufficient schools, including manual and industrial training; and free forums for the people, including the use of court-houses and schools for political and educational meetings. The franchise and injunction planks read:

"We believe that all sources of wealth which are natural or spring from population centring in one place belong to the whole people and should not be held as instruments of private gain or profit. We therefore demand not only municipal ownership of all public franchises, but their operation by the municipal government, under a popular system of civil service. Until the people again obtain possession of the franchises already given away, the municipality should compel the corporations holding them to render the best service at the lowest rates. To this end we demand (1) the reduction of fares on surface lines and on the L roads to 3 cents or less; (2) the reduction of the price of gas to $1 or less per thousand feet.

"The excess of jurisdiction by our courts, involved in the growing practise of assisting the oppressors of labor to invade the right of jury trial and to usurp the police powers of the executive under pretense of punishing disobedience of injunction orders, is a wicked and treasonable disregard of constitutional limitations, and we condemn it as contrary, both in theory and practise, to the genius of American institutions and the common law of the land. To the end that indictment and trial shall truly be indictment and trial by the peers of the accused, we favor the abolition of property qualifications for grand and petit jurors connected with the machinery of criminal procedure in the City of New York, and the due representation of all classes upon such bodies."

Mr. George is reported as saying that his platform will be as it was in 1886, when as candidate of the Labor Party for mayor he polled 68,100 votes to 90,552 for Abram S. Hewitt and 60,435 for Theodore Roosevelt:

"We declare the true purpose of government to be the maintenance of that sacred right of property which gives to every one opportunity to employ his labor and security that he shall enjoy its fruits; to prevent the strong from oppressing the weak, and the unscrupulous from robbing the honest; and to do for the equal benefit of all such things as can be better done by organized society than by individuals; and we aim at the abolition of all laws which give to any class of citizens advantages, either judicial, financial, industrial, or political, that are not equally shared by all others."

To the Democratic confusion is to be added the candidacy of Patrick J. Gleason, the eccentric mayor of Long Island City, which becomes a part of the consolidated city. Mr. Gleason's personal following nominated him in a mass-meeting before which he declared that he was no corporation man, and that he favored public improvements for the people and municipal ownership of franchises.

The National (gold) Democratic Party organization held a city convention, but adjourned without making nominations for a week. The delegates were divided over accepting a judicial nomination on the regular Democratic ticket or indorsing Seth Low.

The Prohibition Party has nominated William T. Wardwell, secretary of the Prohibition national committee and treasurer of the Standard Oil Company, for mayor, heading a general city ticket on a platform opposing the liquor traffic as the chief foe of good government.

The nominee of the Socialist-Labor Party for mayor is Lucien Sanial.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IT may be freely admitted that there are a few cities which manage their municipal works better than Philadelphia does, since there are so many which do not manage theirs at all.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

LEADER (of vigilantes): "We're going to lynch you, but we'll give you your choice of the way it's done." Horse-thief: "Oh, thank you, gentlemen, thank you! You may lynch me in effigy!"—*The Tribune, Chicago.*

THE AFFABLE EXPLAINER.—"Yes," said the politician, "I said I was the workingman's friend."

"But you don't do any work," suggested the man with calloused hands.

"No—not at present."

"And you never did any work."

"That's true. You see, what the workingman most needs is work. And I am too much the workingman's friend to run any risk of taking work away from him."—*The Star, Washington.*

BETWEEN the miners who are paid too little for digging coal and the consumers who pay too much for their fuel there is, somewhere, a great gulf into which the money of the coal-users goes and disappears. It may or may not be the business of the public to inquire where this hole is, and whether it can be filled up or avoided, but the fact remains that the coal which is so cheaply produced costs a great deal too much by the time it is in the cellar. It is going to cost more hereafter, too, and those people who have already laid in their winter supply will reap the benefit of their prudence.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

A POSITIVELY NEW HAMLET.

A NEW "Hamlet" has just appeared, and, if Sara Bernhardt carries out her purpose of playing the rôle, another new "Hamlet" can be confidently expected soon. Two new "Hamlets" in one season at this late date in the history of the play would be something memorable. The new "Hamlet" which we already have is furnished by Mr. Forbes Robertson, the English actor. He has, it seems, taken the unfortunate prince entirely out of the category of madmen and degenerates, and made him a human being of like nature to the rest of us who are sane or think we are. "Sympathetic, natural, overwrought, no doubt, but eminently human and lovable—such are the main characteristics of this remarkably fresh and interesting impersonation!" Such is the London *Academy's* characterization. We quote its critic farther:

"He [Robertson] has done more than come up to expectation; he has gone some way toward recasting once more the popular conception of the character—for, curiously enough, every dramatic age has its favorite type of *Hamlet*. The *Hamlet* of the Kean school—impetuous, impulsive, explosive—lasted well into the present generation. Through the accretion of conventional business it ultimately diverged a good deal from the 'Hamlet' of the student of Shakespeare; it was, to quote a contemporary critic, 'essentially a "Hamlet" of the stage, aiming at theatrical effectiveness, with variations and embroideries of immaterial quality.' Sir Henry Irving introduced the psychological 'Hamlet,' who has prevailed until our own time; and now comes Mr. Forbes Robertson with a treatment which from its success, as well as its simplicity, is extremely likely to find imitators, and perhaps—tho in matters dramatic it is never safe to prophesy—establish a vogue of its own. In its technical sense Mr. Forbes Robertson has done with 'psychology,' as likewise with the crack-brained manner of fifty years ago. He does not feel at all with Schlegel that *Hamlet* is 'an enigmatic character resembling those irrational equations in which a fraction of unknown magnitude always remains that will in no wise admit of a solution.' At all events, there is no evidence of such a feeling in his embodiment. The *Hamlet* of the present Lyceum production is one of a wholly novel complexion; and now that we see it done it is as easy in appearance as Columbus's way of making the egg stand on end. He simply discards the insanity theory altogether."

Precisely the same title which *The Academy* affixes to its critique—"The New Hamlet"—is used by the London *Speaker* for its critique. The latter calls Mr. Robertson's impersonation "the best *Hamlet* of the generation,' and not only the best *Hamlet*, but a unique *Hamlet*," "a *Hamlet* one can understand and sympathize with and make a bosom friend of." All the other *Hamlets* have been "gey ill to live wi," we are told, being alternately mad and sane, intellectual and emotional, garrulous and grumpy—in short, an enigma. The natural disposition of the man is hid from view after his interview with the ghost. Robertson draws aside the veil, and restores the natural man with his human, charming, alert mind. *The Speaker* continues:

"It would, of course, be a paradox to speak of *Hamlet* as an exponent of the *joie de vivre;* but it is the simple truth to say that he takes an immense interest in life as an intellectual game, in humanity as a spectacle, in thought as a gymnastic. He breaks off from his most gloomy fits of despondency to revel in the delight of logical thinking, of a happy generalization, of a neat description. He is busy, inquisitive, alert, and alive—a connoisseur, a virtuoso, pleased with the subtleties of his own mind, like Montaigne, ardent in experiment, like Bacon, a seeker after unexpected *rapprochements*, like Sir Thomas Browne.

"In other words—can there be a doubt of it?—he is Shakespeare himself. We deplore the lack of any authentic biography of Shakespeare, and yet, if we will only keep our eyes open, there is the man painting himself in his plays at every moment! Set a modern dramatist to work on the 'Hamlet' plot and he would not dare to do what Shakespeare has done (always supposing that he 'had the mind') because of our modern theory of the drama as a thing impersonal, objective, independent of the author's personality. Shakespeare simply put himself in *Hamlet's* place, and, while retaining the plot already marked out and well known, let *Hamlet* enjoy, describe, and philosophize as he—Shakespeare—would have enjoyed, described, and reflected. Yes—enjoyed. For *Hamlet* enjoys the passing moment, enjoys it keenly, squeezes every drop of interest out of it, and will not be balked of his enjoyment even by the consciousness of his terrible 'mission.' Mr. Forbes Robertson shows us this enjoyment, the irrepressible vitality and curiosity of the man. Hardly has he done reeling from the shock of the ghost's revelation when the arrival of a troop of strolling players sends his mind theaterward. He spouts a favorite speech, dwelling lovingly on each sonorous syllable. He digresses into a treatise on histrionics. Only by an effort does he at last remind himself that he wants to use the players for a practical and very serious purpose. And this projected performance of 'The Mousetrap' is not so much to confirm the ghost's story as—he catches at the hope—to disprove it. While he is telling *Horatio*

> 'If his occulted guilt
> Do not itself unkennel in one speech,
> It is a damned ghost that we have seen,'

his face lights up at the last line. Yes, there's just the chance; it may have been a 'damned ghost'—a deceptive nightmare; and it may be possible after all to return with a free conscience to life and art, and the pleasure of thinking for thought's sake! And when the play *has* confirmed the ghost, it is not the horror of it which first strikes *Hamlet*, but rather the joy of an investigator whose experiment has succeeded, the satisfaction of an artist who has 'done the trick.' See, again, how *Hamlet* behaves on his return in the last act. He turns aside from his 'mission' to chat with a gravedigger; he enjoys the fellow's homely philosophy of life. Here, as ever, his motto is *nihil humanum a me alienum*. A bout of fence with *Laertes* is proposed to him. He suspects nothing, forgets all about his 'mission'—a good half-hour with the foils! why, he would like nothing better. Throughout he is brimming over with youth, and vitality, and interest in the world; his sympathetic, active temperament, like 'cheerfulness' in the case of Dr. Johnson's old schoolfellow in Boswell's story, is 'always breaking in.' Of course, there is no suspicion of his sanity; and if any one ever again propounds the old question, 'Was *Hamlet* mad?' we shall simply have to take a candle and 'look at the gentleman's bumps.'"

HOWELLS AS A HUMORIST.

MR. W. D. HOWELLS has recently published another novel entitled "An Open-Eyed Conspiracy." A review of it appears in Richard Henry Stoddard's department in *The Mail and Express*. The writer of the review, probably Mr. Stoddard himself, has but little to say of the new novel in particular (that little, however, being very complimentary, the book being termed "the most delightful book that we have read for a long time"), but considerable to say of Mr. Howells's work as a whole, and especially of the element of humor that appears in his work. Mr. Howells, he thinks, is "primarily a humorist," tho he is much more than that. We quote:

"He represents an element in the character of his countrymen, literary and otherwise, which may be roughly described as a sleepless sense of humor, which expends itself in some minds in large exaggerations of thought and speech, in others in the invention of tumultuous incidents and the horse-play of practical jokes, and in others in the exploitation of dialects, Eastern, Western, Southern, which never obtained anywhere, the vagaries and absurdities of bad grammar and worse spelling. His sense of humor is not only averse from, but incapable of, the excesses in which his predecessors and contemporaries indulged and indulge—the John Phœnixes, the Artemus Wards, the Orpheus C. Kerrs, the Josh Billingses, and other dead and living Tom Fools who need not be named, and whose sole object was to raise a laugh by any means, the coarsest and most obvious insuring them most readers. They vulgarized their gifts, which were consider-

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able, and reaped their reward in speedy popularity and certain forgetfulness.

"Mr. Howells is a humorist of a higher kind—of the highest kind, we venture to think—not so much, perhaps, because his intellectual gifts are more abundant than theirs as because he has a clearer idea of their legitimate value and of the uses to which they should be put, because he is a student of humorous literature in its entirety and its specialties, and, more than all, a thoughtful, skilful master of the literary art. With the exception of Washington Irving, he is the only American man of letters of a humorous kind whom it is always a pleasure to read for the sake of his literature, which fulfils all the conditions and violates none of the minor morals of good writing; it is easy and exact, elegant and felicitous, individual and scholarly, and with a certain unpremeditated charm which defies analysis."

THE INCARNATION OF PROVENÇAL GENIUS.

PROVENÇAL literature has been invested, for American and English eyes no less than French, with a peculiar charm, somewhat akin to the charm inspired by childhood, by butterflies, by birds of song—the charm of lightheartedness. To-day the most notable representative of Provençal literature is undoubtedly Mistral, the founder of the "Félibrige" (see LITERARY DIGEST, September 11). In *Le Français* we find a light and skilful article on Mistral written by E. Ledrain. We quote from it the following extracts:

"Tall and vigorous, with head thrown back, Mistral bears some resemblance to the statue of a Greek god. Where he is superb is at the end of a dinner, when, with his glorious voice and with expressive gestures, he sings some of the 'Iles d'Or' poems, among others 'Coupo santo e versato,' which gives him an opportunity to prove himself the most magnificent of singers.

"One can then understand why some of his southern friends proclaim him the master of Homer. I do not know what marvelous inspiration seems to take complete possession of him. Whoever has not heard him sing "Coupo santo' can not imagine to what extent at that moment he appears like a superhuman being. But once the tripod abandoned, all his hesitations return. He is told that he has genius, that he incarnates a race in his person, that his 'Mireille' is worth more than the Iliad and his Provençal *patois* more than the language of Corneille and Racine. They tell him this without entirely convincing him. He certainly would not die to affirm the truth of his followers. Among the latter how many of little faith, but the one of least faith is certainly Mistral. . . .

"Now to what does Mistral owe his great reputation? From his little corner of Maillane what has caused his light to shine so far? Do not take him because he has remained so long in the country for a simple child of nature. He is above all, notwithstanding a certain inevitable artlessness, a critical writer and a décadent. Like the décadents he attaches importance to little things; to the turn of a phrase, to a word, to shades of expression, with a marked disdain for an abstract idea.

"He has picked up whatever he has found pleasing in the popular language of Provence. In all its villages he has plucked the most beautiful flowers that have blossomed on human lips. He has arranged them in a herbarium—that is to say, in a dictionary in several volumes. There he seeks them out whenever he has need of them, and gives them life again like the dried roses of Jericho. Doubtless there are jealous ones—people of the North—who pretend that these little flowers always smell somewhat of the herbarium, and never give the illusion of living blossoms. But what is the opinion of the North worth, when you have for you Arles, the city of the Lion, and the Greek Marseilles?

"Mistral's *patois* abounds in graceful expressions. We know that down there in the country of the *cigales* we can not expect to find the bold vigor of the North. There is instead a certain prettiness, a penetrating perfume, which quickly vanishes, but which captivates one for the moment. It is that which we love to respire and which exhales from the Provençal soil.

"Not everything is graceful, however, in the *patois* which Mistral uses. That which is unpleasant is the *o* which occurs continually, at the beginning, in the middle, or at the end of his verses. What monotony, what a musical hindrance, what an irritation to the reader!

S'enverso
Sus nosti testo uno grando erso.

I take a phrase at hazard, but there are many like it all through 'Mireille,' in 'Cadoudal,' and in the 'Iles d'Or' poems. There is wanting in this Provençal *patois* the principal element of harmony, the variety of final vowels. . . .

"Mistral has not only collected the choicest words in the southern dialect, he has likewise sought out all the popular legends of his country. To read him is to inform oneself as to what has been related in Provence for centuries. The old fairy tales, Mary and the legendary Lazarus, and the histories of naïve lovers, that have been carried from village to village—this is what he presents to us in 'Mireille' and 'Cadoudal.'

"Why should we reproach the poet for having done the work of the collector, for having gathered together charming tales, as one collects and pins up butterflies? Moreover, he brings to the poetic exposition of his finds so little pedantry, such a complete absence of philosophic pretension, or even of philosophy at all. He is like a cricket who has hoarded up his provisions and who displays them in full sunshine.

"As Mistral has so truly said of the southern people in Cadoudal: 'We sing and we dance.' Provence is the country of those who sing and dance, of lighthearted creatures without heavy brains, without great reflective powers. It is the country of slender crickets and capricious goats. That which is meditative and profound dwells not far from the wild Atlantic. Corneille could not have been born down there in that perfumed air. Do not let us ask of the people of the Mediterranean either depth of conception or infinitude of sentiment. In Provence one could not comprehend much of the immense melancholy of a Chateaubriand or the ruggedness of a Lamenais.

"This is why Mistral has incarnated in himself the Provençal genius. He has reproduced in his works all the flowers of that southern land; all which that light soil adored by the sun can produce, beauty and delicacy of expression, the loves of children who are ready to die for their sweethearts, under the eye of heaven and the patronage of saints both male and female.

"His enemies pretend that he wished by writing in another language than the French to make an act of separatism. This is not true. His only aim was, as a local artist, to mark out and to cultivate a little field of his own. As much as those in the north he believes in the cult of French unity. He adores, like us, like Michelet, the great country, but he does not carry this love to such a point as to install himself in Paris and to knock at the door of the house situated opposite the Pont des Arts. He is more attractive down there under his olive-trees, inspecting his presses and gently dreaming under the beautiful stars. What could he do in the midst of petty intrigues, of Montyon prizes, of those academic eulogies which he could never endure?

"He can only celebrate cigales and Mireilles. It is better for him to remain a simple citizen of Maillane than to be able to put upon his visiting-cards: 'Member of the French Academy.'"—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A New Literary Weekly for America.—Interest has been excited in the announcement made of the forthcoming publication, in England by the London *Times* and in the United States by Harper & Bros., of a weekly journal to be called *Literature*. Mr. H. D. Traill has been selected as editor. Concerning the character of the new journal, the first number of which will appear about November 1, *Harper's Weekly* has this to say:

"Literature, and literature alone, is to be its theme. The aim of its publishers will be to make it essentially the organ of the literary classes in the widest sense of the term, impartial and authoritative in its literary criticism, and a comprehensive and trustworthy medium of literary intelligence. An earnest and an honest attempt will be made to deal with the best literature of every country on its literary merits alone, without prejudice, without national prepossessions. To English and to American works a certain prominence will almost inevitably be given; but this natural preference will not exclude reviews of the more im-

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portant of the volumes issuing from the publishing centers on the Continent of Europe."

Book reviews will constitute the main feature of the journal, the aim being to review every important book within three weeks after its publication. For the most part the book reviews will be anonymously written, tho not invariably so.

MASCULINE AND FEMININE PRINCIPLES IN AMERICAN FICTION.

THE editor of *The Atlantic Monthly* could hardly have made a more fitting selection for the leading article in its anniversary number (October) than James Lane Allen's fine and strong essay on "Two Principles in Recent American Fiction." As a piece of criticism, for its style as well as its thought, its synthetic as well as its analytic qualities, it is worthy to be thus associated with the memories of Lowell and Holmes and Emerson and Norton which the anniversary recalls. The two principles of which Mr. Allen writes are the Feminine Principle and the Masculine Principle. The one, the former, has dominated our fiction during the past; the other is just beginning to dominate it. The three essential characteristics of the one are refinement, delicacy, grace; of the other, virility, strength, massiveness. Closely akin to these are other characteristics deducible from them; in the one case, smallness, rarity, tact; in the other, largeness, obviousness, and primary or instinctive action. Each principle manifests itself not only in the choice of material but in the choice of treatment also.

What the Feminine Principle has accomplished is thus finely stated by Mr. Allen:

"It brought certain American novelists and short-story writers of that day [twenty-five or thirty years ago] under its domination, and they, being thus dominated, at once began to lay sympathetic fingers on certain refined fibers of our civilization, and to weave therefrom astonishingly refined fabrics; they sought the coverts where some of the more delicate elements of our national life escaped the lidless eye of publicity, and paid their delicate tributes to these; on the clumsy canvases of our tumultuous democracy they watched to see where some solitary being or group of beings described lines of living grace, and with grace they detached these and transferred them to the enduring canvases of letters; they found themselves impelled to look for the minute things of our humanity, and, having gathered these, to polish them, carve them, compose them into minute structures with minutest elaboration; they were inexorably driven across wide fields of the obvious in order to reach some strip of territory that would yield the rare; and while doing all things else, they never omitted from the scope of their explorations those priceless veins of gold from which human nature perpetually adorns itself for the mere comity of living."

The result was a body of American fiction of quite inestimable value to us. But as the human spirit can never have any complete expression of itself in any art, so this fiction dominated by the Feminine Principle has come at last to arouse impatience with it as a partial and inadequate portrayal of American civilization. But it has wrought for American literature at least one service of the highest value: it has become for us, as a nation of imaginative writers, the beneficent Mother of Good Prose. Before it began its work we had but three writers who were accepted abroad as well as at home as masters of style: Irving, Hawthorne, and Poe. Now, whether or not it has produced any new masters of style, there is no abiding-place for an author of indifferent prose. "All the most successful writers of our day, whether viewed together as a generation, or viewed apart as the adherents of especial schools, have at least this in common: that they have carried their work to its high and uniform plane of excellence mainly by reason of the high and uniform excellence of their workmanship."

But the Feminine Principle has ceased to govern. Our existing literary condition reveals evidences of impatience, displeasure, and revolt. The Masculine Principle, which is now making its appearance as the dominating force, may appear either before or after the domination of the Feminine Principle, or at the same time with it; and the two may work against each other as enemies or work with each other as friends. The last situation is the one most seldom realized. Says Mr. Allen:

"To one race alone on our planet has it been given to celebrate the ideal nuptials of this mighty pair, and afterward to dwell surrounded by the offspring of their perfectly blended powers—the Greeks. In Greek art alone, in its sculpture, in its literature, virility and refinement achieved and maintained a perfect balance. There strength was made to gain by reason of delicacy, and delicacy to be founded on strength. There the massive could be graceful, and the graceful could be massive. There the obvious was so ennobled that it became the rare, and the rare was revealed in lineaments so essential to the human soul that it was hailed as the obvious. There the smallest things of life were so justly valued that they grew large to the eye and heart, and the largest things—even the divinest images of the imagination—were brought down to the plane of the little and became the everyday treasures of the humble. There instinct and tact, all the primary elements of life and all the secondary elements of culture—the low earth of humanity and the high heaven of thought—were presented each in its due relation, as naturally as the ground in a landscape stretches itself under the sky, or the sky stretches itself above the ground.

"Outside the Greeks, no race has ever known what it is to celebrate a perfect union of the Masculine and Feminine Principles in its art."

As for the Anglo-Saxon race, the two principles have alternated in its history and never but once been united in the same great artist. Says Mr. Allen:

"It [the Anglo-Saxon race] has never thus far achieved such a triumph in any art but one, nor in the case of any man but one. On the throne of that universe which was Shakespeare's mind these two august principles sat side by side as coequal sovereigns, entitled each to rule over half a realm, but consenting both to rule each half conjointly. His art came thus to include all that is most feminine in woman, all that is most masculine in man. For the first time in the literature of the Anglo-Saxon race, and possibly for the last, perfect virility and perfect refinement, strength and delicacy, massiveness and grace, things the vastest and things the most minute, things close to the common eye and things drawn for an instant into the remotest ether of human ken, the deepest bases of life and the loftiest insubstantial pinnacles of cloudlike fancy—each of these old pairs of artistic opposites, which were lashed together in friendliness, but have so lived at variance, laid aside their enmity, and wrought each for the good of the other, and each for the good of all."

American fiction, Mr. Allen thinks, as before stated, is passing through one of those intervals which separate the parting supremacy of one principle from the approaching supremacy of the other. It may be classified into three portions: one which shows no marked tendency whatever; another which continues under the guidance of the Feminine Principle; and the third, which upon careful consideration reveals a common group of characteristics. This third class is, in the first place, not so refined, so finely mannered, so well written. But its characteristics are not merely negative:

"A final and yet closer inspection of this same part of our literature reveals a second group of characteristics, not negative at all—rather most positive; and it is these that constitute its last differentia, its true distinction. For there is in it, first of all, more masculinity and also more passion; and being at once more masculine and more passionate, it is more virile. Then, again, it is resolutely working for strength—for strength as a quality freshly to be cultivated and achieved in our literature, freshly to be enjoyed; a present need, an everlasting standby. Quite as surely, also, it is bent upon treating its subjects rather in the rough natural mass than in graceful detail; bent upon getting truth, or beauty, or whatever else may be wanted, from them as

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a whole, instead of stretching each particular atom on a graceful rack of psychological confession, and bending the ear close to catch the last faint whispers of its excruciating and moribund self-consciousness. It is striking out boldly for larger things—larger areas of adventure, larger spaces of history, with freer movements through both; it would have the wings of a bird in the air, and not the wings of a bird on a woman's hat. It reveals a disposition to place its scenery, its companies of players, and the logic of its dramas, not in rare, pale, half-lighted, dimly beheld backgrounds, but nearer to the footlights of the obvious. And if, finally, it has any one characteristic more discernible than another, it is the movement away from the summits of life downward toward the bases of life; from the heights of civilization to the primitive springs of action; from the thin-aired regions of consciousness which are ruled over by Tact to the underworld of unconsciousness where are situated the mighty workshops, and where toils on forever the cyclopean youth, Instinct."

Whatever the future may reveal, continues the writer, we have never as a nation been able to handle the Masculine Principle alone with the same success that we have been able to handle the Feminine Principle. The danger is that we shall lose the delicacy and fineness of execution of the one without achieving compensating success in the other. If the result be failure, Mr. Allen hopes that the effect of this failure will be to throw us back upon an effort to blend and reconcile the two. For the two are no more irreconcilable now than in the days of Shakespeare. We have had, Mr. Allen points out in conclusion, a successful specimen of this blending in Mr. Kipling's poem "Recessional" (see LITERARY DIGEST, August 7), at once virile and refined, strong but delicate.

SOME BLUNDERS OF CRITICS.

NOT long since Charles Dudley Warner called for a sterner treatment of literary aspirants in America at the hands of our critics. A writer in *The Contemporary Review* (September) takes a somewhat different view of criticism in England, calling it down for its savagery and currishness, especially when dealing with the poets. While he admits that such critics help to keep the gates of Parnassus from becoming choked with aspirants, he questions whether beyond that any good comes of their "currish demonstrations." No really bad book of verse is likely to give the general reader trouble, and a new verse-writer of merit, who is in nine cases out of ten modest and sensitive, runs the risk "of having his coy muse either savagely worried or chased away into the waste-paper basket to die." He recalls some of the blunders which critics with a tendency to savagery have perpetrated in the past. We quote him as follows:

"Is unfair praise or blame a disease of the present age alone, or rather one which attacks each literary generation as it comes? The answer is that there has probably never been a time when foolish and ignorant criticism of poetry, to say nothing of other departments of literature, did not exist. It is unnecessary perhaps to quote the older leading cases of the past. The bitter partizan abuse of old times, the fierce fights between Dryden and his enemies and Pope and his, are too remote for our edification at present. There was hardly a pretense of fairness in these contests, nor even so much as a wish to conceal the venom which prompted them. Of the exploits of poetical criticism in the present century it will be sufficient to give a few representative specimens only. When it is Wordsworth who has to be dealt with and his (unusually) imaginative lines:

> 'When falls the purple morning far and wide
> In flakes of white upon the mountain side,'

the critic of that day does not stay to question the accuracy of the imagery, as possibly he might have done, but 'is sorry to see the purple morning confined so like a maniac in a strait waistcoat.' Prodigious! When he writes on the lesser celandine the lines beginning

> 'There is one flower which shall be mine'—

lines which must have given exquisite pleasure to myriads of sensitive people spring after spring since they were written, as they did to the writer a month or two back—the critic dismisses it summarily as 'a piece of namby-pamby.' When he addresses the cuckoo, as 'a wandering voice' in words full of a plenary poetic inspiration, it appears to the critic that the author 'in striving after force and originality produces nothing but absurdity.' The great 'Ode on the Intimations of Immortality' is 'beyond doubt the most illegible and unintelligible part of the publication.' Prodigious again! Or come to Coleridge, whose 'Christabel' the critic described as one of the most notable pieces of impertinence of which the press had lately been guilty. 'It exhibits from beginning to end not a ray of genius, only one passage which could be reckoned as poetry'—the critic does not say which—'or even sense in the corner of a newspaper or on the window of an inn.' The critic in *Blackwood* thought in 1807 that all good men of all parties must regard Mr. Coleridge with pity and contempt. But even these fierce yet deliberate judicial utterances were apparently reversible, because the same magazine in 1834 said that within the four seas there was no brighter genius than Coleridge, while the imagery of 'Christabel' was pronounced to be 'of a sort unrivaled in modern poetry.' The pity is unhappily that it is impossible that both these luminous and valuable judgments should be right.

"Of Keats every one knows *Blackwood's* verdict as to the 'calm settled idiocy' of 'Endymion,' and the valuable advice to the poet 'to go back to his plasters, pills, and ointments, but for the sake of heaven to be a little more sparing of soporifics to his patients than he had been in his poetry.'

"Of Shelley the writer in *Blackwood's* says—it was the Scotchman then as now who displayed the most invincible critical obtuseness—'a hundred thousand verses like those in "Adonais" might be made without taking the pen off the paper.' And of 'Prometheus Unbound' 'that it was nothing else but absolute raving, the author a lunatic, and his poetry a melange of noisome Cockneyism, poverty, and pedantry.'

"Nor are the slavering log-rollers of to-day and their shameless mutual flatteries without their prototypes in the past. Extravagant praise, with little or nothing to justify it, was almost as greatly in fashion then as now. Warton's sonnets were considered by some contemporary thinkers incomparably superior to Milton's. 'Crabbe and Scott were more full,' said *The Edinburgh Review*, 'of real persons, intelligible and interesting, than any writer's except Shakespeare.' A writer in *The Monthly Review* said that the 'Excursion' was one of those books 'which if you once take up you can not lay down till it is read through.' That accounts perhaps for the timidity which makes most people, including the present writer, slow to take it up at all. Of the immortality which awaited Bowles and Beddoes and Rogers, *The Edinburgh Review* hazarded confident theories which have so far been only partially realized, if at all. The poems of the late Mr. Rossetti, beautiful as many of them are, especially the sonnets, can hardly be thought to justify the praise of a generous brother-bard, that for the future 'the world would speak of Homer, Dante, Shakespeare, and Rossetti.' To the same generous but lavish hand are due praises of the great, tho turgid and ill-balanced genius of Victor Hugo, which would have been rank flattery if written of Phœbus Apollo himself. The innumerable societies, sworn to elicit something of intellectual nourishment from every clipped sentence of the late Mr. Browning's inarticulate muse, crazy as they undoubtedly are or were (for it is to be hoped that most of them are dead), did some service in directing public attention to a writer of genius who was his own greatest enemy. But no less a writer than the late Mr. Oliver Wendell Holmes—as much an English classic as Addison or Sterne—actually said of the meritorious poem known as the 'Light of Asia,' that 'to equal it we must go back to the Fourth Gospel!' Prodigious indeed!"

Speaking further of "the log-rolling art, the most noisome pest of literature to-day," the writer says it is now firmly established in England and is in the greatest request among the younger members of the poetic brotherhood. He adds:

"A little sonnet, a little ballad, a little ode by one of the craft, and straightway every journal-office in London and in the provinces is swimming in 'rancid over-praise,' as it has well been termed. Out gushes the mawkish flood, greasy, malodorous,

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like an outburst of dirty soap-suds from an overcharged sewer. Let it gush on. It will do its subjects no particular good, nor those certainly whom it passes by any particular harm. But it is insincere, nevertheless, and therefore evil. You can not praise dishonestly with complete effect, unless you dishonestly depreciate; and this is invariably done."

The ostensible purpose of the writer of the article is to emphasize by all these illustrations of critical obliquity the need of some definite rule for criticism of poetry, some canon by which all attempts may be measured; but he does not undertake to formulate any such canon. We quote one more illustration that he furnishes to show the need of it, an illustration giving us some interesting information on Gladstone's search for a new poet laureate after the death of Tennyson:

"There is another evil arising from the absence of a proper standard of criticism of poetry, of which there has recently been an excellent object-lesson. When there is a vacancy in the post of official representative of poetry, it seems the task of filling it rests, not as it did with the sovereign, but with the Premier of the day. Recently there was a curious access of perplexity on the part of the actual incumbent of that high office, which endured for nearly three years, and which ended in his leaving office without making any appointment at all. It was not that he felt no interest in poetical matters, for he himself had, greatly daring, attempted, as so many others had done before him, the inevitable translation of Horace, and with the normal result. Common report says that he wandered about hopelessly imploring aid in making up his mind; now from an omniscient '*entrepreneur*,' who was said to have once upon a time dropped into verse, then to the young, half-tamed lions from Clerkenwell, then to various political and quasi-literary friends. All, alas! was in vain. There was no help in men or cubs. Then, in the last desperate resort, he betook him—as appears from Dr. Jowett's Life—to that teacher, whose wise reticence seems to have made him an authority on almost everything, not even excepting religion. From him he received a memorable and sufficing answer. 'I told him to make no appointment at all,' boasts the venerable sage, in a letter to the late laureate's son; 'nobody wished or expected it.' And the puzzled statesman went away joyfully, relieved at the expense of his conscience, and for the first time probably in his long and blameless career persisted in neglecting, while he remained in office, a plain and obvious duty, with the result, which everybody foretold, of putting back the clock for eighty years, but not happily of suppressing the only recognition of poetry by the state."

A Medical Criticism of "The Christian."—Mr. Hall Caine seems to have taken such extraordinary pains to have all technical matters in his new novel pass muster at the hands of technical experts, that it must be disappointing to him to have Glory Quayle's career as a nurse so severely descanted upon as in *The British Medical Journal* (September 4). It criticizes as follows:

"While she is probationer at 'St. Martha's Hospital' she is represented as doing and seeing things which never come within the range of a first-year's probationer. On the first night of her arrival she is turned loose by the housekeeper to roam where she will through the hospital. In her first letter home she relates how a drunken house-surgeon wishes to inject morphine into a patient recovering from kidney trouble, and she—the probationer of a month or less—suggests to the patient to feign sleep, while she tells the doctor she has lost the syringe. . . . Mr. Caine's hospital is one in which there is an absence of all discipline, a hospital in which a probationer can run a course of unfettered license, outraging all ideas of decency, in which she can twist the authorities round her fingers, and make its routine administer to her unbridled love of pleasure—a picture of a hospital which we are proud to say is not to be found within the four seas. The nursing profession naturally feels itself much aggrieved by this false portraiture and gross perversion of the truth. This is no caricature, it is a monstrosity; and its exhibition in a popular book is in our opinion a grave offense against that good taste which should always control a writer in describing any particular class of the community."

The "Pike County Ballads" Ridiculed.—Quiller Couch, the English critic, wonders what it is that any one finds in the "Pike County Ballads" by our Ambassador to the Court of St. James to grow enthusiastic over. The literary trick of them, to any one who has read Bret Harte's poems, is easy to childishness; the meters are rudimentary; the rimes sparse and poor; the moral edification *nil;* and the tone of them insincere. Mr. Couch analyzes and ridicules "Little Breeches," and "Jim Bludso," and concludes as follows:

"The worst of it is that the success of the 'Pike County Ballads' seems to have cast his excellency's more serious (and, to my thinking, sincerer) poems into an unmerited shade. For the man who wrote the lines on 'Sunrise in the Place de la Concorde,' and the curious verses 'On Piz Languard' (so original, for all their reminiscences of Heine), had a golden vein of poetry in him. There are other careers as useful as the writing of poetry, and some perhaps more glorious; and it is certainly not for Englishmen to complain of the fortune which has advanced the author of 'Little Breeches' to be Ambassador at the Court of St. James. But let my readers buy the volume of his collected verse recently published over here by Mr. John Lane, and, using their own judgment, say if the 'Wanderlieder' did not give, and the fine poem 'Israel' repeat, a far higher promise than can be discovered in those 'Pike County Ballads' which the world has chosen to admire."

NOTES.

THROUGH an oversight last week we neglected to state that the cut of Sousa was reproduced by permission from a photograph taken by Aimé Dupont.

PLAYS by American writers, says *The Westminster Gazette*, are now being given at half a dozen theaters in London. Among them are "Secret Service," "Rip Van Winkle," "The Wizard of the Nile," and "Miss Francis of Yale."

SPEAKING of Bliss Carman's latest book of poems, "Ballads of Lost Haven," *The Outlook* says that more than in any of his previous works Mr. Carman seems at home and at rest here, in his songs of the sea. "No one interprets the sad, strong notes of the sea more simply and straigh forwardly."

MME MATHILE MARCHESI, the most famous teacher of singers in the world, who is now 71 years of age, has agreed to come to this country this season for a stay of six months, for the slight consideration of $40,000 (she asked $60,000). Among her famous pupils have been Gerster, Eames, Calvè, Melba, Nevada, Smeroscci, Sybil Sanderson, Francis Sayville, and Gabrielle Kraus.

WE have been waiting for some one to call attention to the case of inconsequence in Kipling's fine poem "Recessional." In varying his refrain, he says at the conclusion of the third stanza:

"Judge of the nations, spare us yet,
Lest we forget, lest we forget."

As Theodore P. Perkins points out in a note in *Time and the Hour* (Boston), the word "spare" is precisely the wrong word for the place. "How sparing the unfaithful nation could quicken its memory is not easy to see."

AMONG the great authors who had hard work to get their manuscript accepted by a publisher was Jane Austen, who, as a delineator of manners and character, was ranked next to Shakespeare by Tennyson, and of whose works Macaulay said: "There are in the world no compositions which approach nearer to perfection." Yet, according to Goldwin Smith, the first publisher to whom "Pride and Prejudice" was offered returned it by the next post, and "Northanger Abbey" was sold for £10 to a publisher who, after keeping it for several years, was glad to sell it back to the author for the same sum.

THE death of R. H. Hutton, the editor of the London *Spectator*, has called forth tributes to his memory in many journals on both sides of the sea. Here is the sole editorial notice appearing in *The Spectator* itself:

"Our readers will be grieved to hear of the death of Mr. R. H. Hutton, so long one of the editors of this journal. After an illness of many months, marked by severe tho intermittent sufferings, he passed away quietly in sleep, during the afternoon of Thursday, the 9th inst. His colleagues are forbidden by pledges, which they can not break, either to write a memoir of him, or, within the range of their influence, to permit any one else to do so. They can, therefore, only record their grief at an event which, in the case of the writer of these lines, terminates an unbroken friendship of thirty-six years, and a literary alliance which, at once in its duration and completeness, is probably without a precedent."

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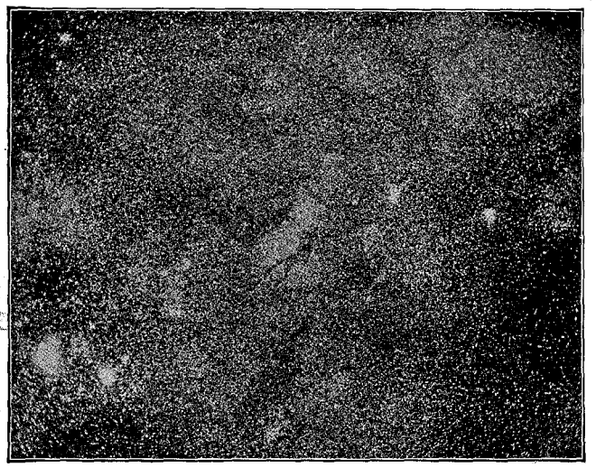
SCIENCE.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEYS OF THE HEAVENS.

THE importance of photography as an aid in mapping out the stars has been touched upon in these columns more than once. In *Popular Science News* (September) Mary Proctor tells of modern efforts to make a complete celestial survey by its means. The author's father, Richard A. Proctor, the astronomer, was the first to prepare in a single chart a map of all stars that could be seen in the northern heavens with a telescope 2½



PART OF MILKY WAY: PHOTOGRAPHED BY PROF, BARNARD.

inches in diameter, and after completing the work he suggested extending the survey to greater and greater depths. Mr. Proctor wrote in 1874, as his daughter reminds us:

"When this has been done, and the results have been duly studied, we shall begin to form clearer and worthier ideas than hitherto of that amazing scheme of bodies of which our sun is a member. Work of this kind must proceed very slowly. There is a want of laborers in the field. Any one can survey the heavens with a telescope, and it is only necessary to carry out that survey on a uniform plan by a number of observers. When completed, the star-charts will fit into one large chart of the heavens. What I wish to do is to carry on a system of star-gaging, combined with the system of Herschel. Then we shall find in the star-depths an infinite variety of structure. Besides the single suns, the universe contains groups and systems and streams of primary suns; there are galaxies of minor orbs; there are clustering aggregations showing every variety of richness, of figure, and of distribution; there are all the various forms of star cloudlets, resolvable and irresolvable, circular, elliptical, and spiral; and, lastly, there are irregular masses of luminous gas, clinging in fantastic convolutions around stars and star systems. Nor is it unsafe to assert that other forms and varieties of structure will yet be discovered, or that hundreds more exist which we may never hope to recognize."

To-day, twenty years later, photography is enabling us to fulfil these prophecies. Says Miss Proctor:

"A photographic survey is now being made of the heavens, in both the Northern and Southern hemispheres, of stars down to the eleventh magnitude, while another set of plates is being prepared showing stars down to the fourteenth magnitude. . . .

"The tedious work of charting the stars has been replaced by the simple method of placing a photographic plate in the telescope, which does the recording work perfectly and exactly. The highly sensitive photographic plate records impressions from even the faintest stars, if the exposure be long enough to allow the feeble light rays to work on the delicate film. In this way stars are revealed that the human eye can never see. There seems to be no limit to the faintness of the stars that can be photographed with a good instrument, smaller and smaller stars revealing themselves, the longer the time of exposure.

"Realizing how marvelous and powerful a weapon of astronomical research photography has become, a selection of photographs of stars, star-clusters, and nebulæ, by Dr. Isaac Roberts, is being published in *Knowledge*, a magazine founded by my father in the year 1881. . . .

"'When these photographs are examined,' writes Dr. Roberts, 'it will be seen that the stars on several parts of each plate are grouped into semicircles, segments, portions of ellipses, and into lines of various degrees of curvature. Some of the groups are constituted of bright stars of nearly equal magnitude; some are of faint stars, also of nearly equal magnitude; some are of both bright and faint stars, and there is much regularity in the spacing distances between the stars in the several groups. Photographs showing curves and combinations of stars have been taken by the Brothers Henry in Paris, by Dr. Gill at the Cape, by M. Russell at Sidney, by Mr. Max Wolf at Heidelberg, by Von Gothard in Hungary, by Professor Pickering and Professor Barnard in America, and by others in various parts of the world, and they all confirm the reality of stellar groupings in the part of the sky to which they refer.'"

The accompanying photograph of a small part of the Milky Way, taken by Professor Barnard in this country and published by *Der Stein der Weisen*, Vienna, will serve to give an idea of the superiority of the photographic eye to the natural eye in this kind of work.

LONG RAILWAY RUNS WITHOUT STOPS.

WE may boast of fast trains in this country, but, according to *The Railway Age* (August 13), England still surpasses us in one particular, and that is in the length of runs made by her trains without stops. This seems somewhat remarkable considering the relative extent of the two countries, but if the statistics quoted by *The Age* are to be trusted, it is certainly the case. Says the journal just named:

"The comparative speed of American and English trains is an old topic, and we are all aware that 'the fastest regular train in the world' runs daily in the United States. The London *Daily News*, however, gives a list of fast trains in England, which, in one particular at least, can not be matched on American lines. The list is of regular runs of over 100 miles which are made, irrespective of speed, without a stop. It includes 68 trains on 23 runs of eight different companies, and is as follows:

Railways between	Miles.	No. of trains.	Journey by quickest.	Speed of quickest.
Great Western Railway:				
Paddington and Exeter	194	1	3h. 43m.	53.4
Newport and Paddington	143	1	2h. 57m.	48.4
Paddington and Bristol	118½	2	2h. 15m.	52.6
Paddington and Bath	107¼	6	1h. 57m.	54.9
Paddington and Leamington	106	2	2h.	53
London and Northwestern Railway:				
Euston and Crewe	158	4	3h. 5m.	51.2
Crewe and Willesden	152½	3	3h. 2m.	50.2
Crewe and Carlisle	141¼	2	2h. 40m.	52.9
Stafford and Willesden	128	2	3h. 19m.	38.5
Crewe and Holyhead	105½	2	2h. 5m.	50.6
Wigan and Carlisle	105¼	2	2h. 3m.	51.3
Great Eastern Railway:				
Liverpool St. and North Walsham	131	2	2h. 40m.	49
Northeastern Railway:				
Newcastle and Edinburgh	124½	7	2h. 23m.	52.2
Midland Railway:				
St. Pancras and Nottingham	124	3	2h. 23m.	52
Great Northern Railway:				
King's-cross and Newark	120	2	2h. 20m.	51.4
Grantham and Malton	106¾	1	2h. 27m.	43.5
King's-cross and Grantham	105¾	15	1h. 57m.	54
Grantham and Finsbury Park	102¾	1	2h. 1m.	50.9
Caledonian:				
Carlisle and Stirling	117¾	1	2h. 23m.	49.3
Carlisle and Glasgow	102¼	5	2h. 1m.	50.7
Carlisle and Edinburgh	100¾	2	2h.	50.3
London and Southwestern Railway:				
Bournemouth East and Vauxhall	106¼	1	2h. 12m.	48.2
Waterloo and Christchurch	104	1	2h. 12m.	46.8

"It will be seen that while on one run of 128 miles the fastest of two trains making the run only reaches an average of 38½

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miles per hour, nearly all the examples given average over 50 miles an hour. One train makes 107 miles at nearly 55 miles an hour, and the stretch of 194 miles from London to Exeter is covered by the famous 'Flying Dutchman' at a rate of almost 53½.

"We have some great records of individual continuous runs on this side of the water. The New York Central's Empire State express has run without stop from New York to Albany, 142 miles, in 135½ minutes; from Albany to Syracuse, 148 miles, in 140 minutes 35 seconds; and from Syracuse to East Buffalo, 146½ miles, in 135 minutes 22 seconds. The Lake Shore special covered 510.1 miles at the rate of 63.6 miles an hour, deducting stops, and reached the prodigious speed of 92.3 miles an hour. A Pennsylvania train covered 58½ miles between Camden and Atlantic City at an average rate of 76½ miles an hour. Every day the Empire State Express flies 143 miles without stop, at a speed of 53.6 miles, which fairly rivals the best run on the above list, and every day the Pennsylvania Limited runs 132 miles without stop over a mountainous country; but no train anywhere except in England runs daily 194 miles without pause. That is not saying that no American trains could run as far and as fast if it was thought expedient. Experience has proved that more than one of our roads could do what the Great Western is doing if the conditions of traffic were such as to justify it."

ARE ATHLETES HEALTHY?

THIS question is propounded by *The Hospital*, which at once proceeds to answer it in a somewhat equivocal manner. It depends altogether, we are told, on what you call an athlete. In general, athletes are healthy, but not because they are athletes—the sequence of cause and effect is the other way about. Says the journal just mentioned:

"If by an 'athlete' is meant a 'trained' man, one answer to the question is immediately obvious, viz., that whether he is healthy or not his health is not due to his training. If a demand arose, as in fact it does arise in military service, for men of endurance, of considerable muscular strength, of great and varied digestive capacity, able to bear exposure, starvation, and attacks of infectious illness with the least possible disturbance, and all the time fit for the exercise of the highest intelligence, then the training which produced such men would without doubt be conducive to health. But the training which athletes undergo does not even aim at such a condition. Its whole object is to produce the greatest possible output of muscular energy, to apply it with the utmost exactitude in a given direction, and at the same time to develop a state of body as to weight, etc., which shall conform to certain rules. The routine by which these results can be most readily obtained is, no doubt, effectual for its purpose—but that purpose is not the production of health. An athlete, then, altho often a very healthy man, by no means obtains his health by virtue of his training. Quite the opposite, in fact. Those who by build and constitution require severe regimen and training to make them fit for athletic work, and who drop out of condition as soon as they cease to train, may really suffer in health from the process—in the case of jockeys and others who train for weight they often do suffer very severely—while others who are always fairly fit may even benefit by the course. But when we come to consider what, in these record-breaking days, an athlete has to do both in his 'sports' and in his practise (if we may draw a distinction between the practise and the regimen of his training), we are quite clear that the life of an athlete does not tend to health. We quite admit that a large number of healthy middle-aged and even old men are to be met with who have ardently indulged in athletics in their earlier years, but the fact that athletic sports are chiefly attractive to the strong and healthy makes the athletes so select a class that no comparison can be fairly drawn between them and the average man. Athletes are healthy because they are select, not because they are athletic. On the other hand, when we come to compare them with the average men we must remember that average men have many vices. We would not urge a young man to become an athlete in the modern sporting sense, but perhaps he had better even do that than oscillate between the office, the billiard-room, and the whisky bar."

DISCOVERY OF NEW CHEMICAL ELEMENTS.

THE past quarter-century has been very fruitful in the discovery of new elementary substances. At the beginning of that time the chemist thought he was pretty well acquainted with all that existed; now he is ready to admit that an indefinite number still remain to be discovered. The story of this twenty-five years of chemical exploration is told by M. Clemens Winkler in the *Revue Scientifique* (August 28), and we give below a translation of parts of his article. Says M. Winkler:

"It seems as if, as we approach the surface of the globe, the number of elementary bodies increases, and two ideas present themselves to the mind to account for this peculiarity: the displacement of cosmic matter and the new formation of elements on the earth's surface.

"The displacement of cosmic matter is, as is well known, incessant; the fall of meteorites furnishes a particularly striking example of it, but it is probable that quantitatively cosmic dust is of far greater importance. Nevertheless, neither the meteorites found in different places nor the dust collected by Nordenskjold on the ice-fields of the polar regions, whose extra-terrestrial origin is beyond cavil, include elements that are rare on earth. The hypothesis of an increase by addition from outside seems then to lack foundation.

"The new formation of elementary bodies seems even less probable; altho it may be explained by the possibility—often suggested but never proved—of a new reduction of compound bodies hitherto supposed to be simple. Doubtless spectrum analysis reveals to us transformations that are going on little by little in the matter of the fixed stars, but this is only a case of known substances separating into substances equally well known. Besides, the conditions of temperature and of aggregation of the stars thus observed can not be compared to those of the earth.

"Evidently the increase of simple substances in the exterior layers of the terrestrial globe is only apparent. We must also recognize the fact that human science has made great progress, and that this must have its influence on the discovery of new substances. The first electrolytic decompositions effected by Davy . . . made known to us at the beginning of this century the existence of metallic radicals in salts and earths, a fact of which no one had the last suspicion up to that time, while Moissan, by using the powerful currents now at our disposal, has been able to isolate from its compounds fluorin—a substance hitherto unknown in a simple state. Spectrum analysis has brought to light the existence of a whole series of elements characterized by their spectra; the presence of one of these elements, helium, in the sun was thus proved long before it was known to exist on our globe. The conclusions drawn by Mendelejeff from the law of periodicity have also led to the discovery of several elements whose existence had been shown by theory before chemists had succeeded in obtaining them."

Space does not permit of our quoting here all that M. Winkler says about the elements discovered in the last twenty-five years, and we shall refer only to a few of the most interesting. He says:

"In 1794 Gadolin separated from the gadolinite of Ytterby [Sweden] an earth that he called 'earth of Ytter,' and this was later separated into erbine, terbin, and ytter properly so called. These earths were found in a great number of rare minerals, but the oxids obtained from these minerals showed very different characteristics, seeming rather like mixtures in which the separation of the divers constituents offered great difficulty because the different elements gave no clear reaction. It was necessary to have recourse to spectrum analysis and to the determination of atomic weights, and to endeavor to separate them by repeated fractionation. . . . The greater part of this work has been accomplished in the last quarter of a century, and not only has it given us more precise ideas about yttrium, but it has revealed the existence of quantities of other rare elements whose decomposition does not seem impossible, and among which may be mentioned erbium, holmium, thulium, dysprosium, terbium, gadolinium [etc.]. . . . Lucium, announced recently by Barrière, has been disputed.

"Cerium, lanthanium, and didymium have been made the subject, in recent years, of very close research inspired by a practical

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aim, namely, the manufacture of mantles for incandescent gas-lighting. For a long time it had been suspected that didymium was not a simple body, but the honor of separating it into its two constituents, praseodymium and neodymium, belongs to Carl Auer von Welsbach, the inventor of the method of lighting to which we have just referred. . . .

"We ought to mention as curiosities 'kosmium' and 'neokosmium,' named not from *cosmos* but from Kosmann, who, on November 16, 1896, took out a patent for the preparation of their oxids. If it were not for the cost of the patent, we might think that the whole affair was a joke, like that perpetrated some years since by the *Chemicher Zeitung* on its readers in publishing a marvelous story about the discovery of an element called 'damarium.'"

M. Winkler then proceeds to tell of the discovery of those elements whose existence had been predicted beforehand, by means of Mendelejeff's periodic law. As is well known, this Russian chemist arranged all the known elements in a series of groups according to their atomic weights, the members of each group having similar properties. When so arranged the series showed numerous gaps, and the Russian chemist predicted that these would be filled by subsequent discoveries. Several of the gaps have, in fact, been filled in just this way, notably by the discovery of gallium, germanium, and scandium. Says M. Winkler:

"The success of the bold speculations of Mendelejeff enables us to say that the working out of the periodic law was a great forward step for chemistry. In the course of but fifteen years all the previsions of the Russian chemist have been confirmed; new elements have appeared to fill the gaps left in his table, and there is reason to hope that those that still remain will be filled in the same way."

Nevertheless, M. Winkler reminds us, the last two elements to be discovered, the gases argon and helium—the former a constituent of our atmosphere, the latter once believed to exist only in the sun—seem to have no place in the periodic system, a fact that is giving the chemists no end of trouble. To resume our quotation:

"It is not impossible that the discovery of the two new elements, argon and helium, will necessitate a rearrangement if not an entire transformation of the periodic system—a transformation in which certain contradictions that now appear in it will doubtless disappear."

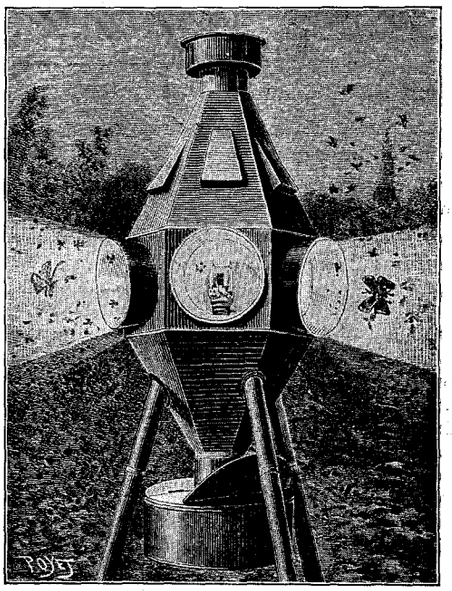
In conclusion, the author suggests that, as the solar system is traveling daily into new realms of space, the regions in which it finds itself may be slowly altering their properties, and there may thus be a "progressive transformation of the substance" of which the universe is composed. This, he acknowledges, is "but a dream and will probably remain a dream," but it is a dream that is provocative of thought.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Explosive Sea-Shells.—"Walking along the beach on Mobile Bay recently," says *The National Druggist*, "a young lady, a relative of the writer, picked up a handful of little shells, left by the tide, and among them several shells of a small marine 'snail,' the largest of which was probably a half-inch in diameter and the smallest some three-eighths inch. She dropped them into her pocket and forgot all about them until several days afterward, when an unpleasant odor in her wardrobe attracted her attention to them. On taking them out of the pocket some fell on the floor, and in recovering them she placed her foot on one. The act was followed by an explosion, quite sharp, and loud enough to be heard all over the floor on which her room is. Astonished, she concluded to try another, and the same result followed. The shells were then brought to the writer, who on examination found the mouth of each firmly closed by a membrane of greater or less thickness, formed by the drying of the animal slime. This had probably occurred soon after removal from the moisture of the beach, and the little inhabitant of the shell dying, the gases of decomposition had quite filled its internal space. On exerting a little pressure by squeezing the shell between two blocks of wood quite a loud explosion was produced, the fragments of the shell being thrown several feet. Subsequently, on trying the experiment, out of a dozen shells only two failed to explode. The conditions most favorable to success in making the experiment seem to be removal from the beach in very hot, dry weather, which causes the slime to be exuded in greater quantity than usual and dries it up rapidly as it exudes."

TRAPS FOR INSECTS.

WE translate below a short article on methods of entrapping insects in large numbers, contributed to *La Nature* (August 21) by M. Flamel. The author devotes special attention to a recently invented lantern-trap, which is shown in the illustration. Says M. Flamel:

"The problem to be solved is more difficult than one might think. Insecticides are insufficient. There have been recommended bisulfid of carbon, nicotin, soap emulsion, essences, tar, naphtha, petroleum, sulfate of iron, not to mention all sorts of secret compositions. In spite of everything, the ravages of in-



ROERIG'S LAMP FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF INSECTS.

sects are increasing, so that even the Government has turned its attention to the subject. . . . Besides insecticides, we have traps and other devices for capturing great numbers of moths, flies, etc. M. Finet, on the other hand, has invented a permanent evaporator composed of a glass flask suspended to the branch of a tree after being supplied with some form of insecticide. These flasks are scattered through orchards in the proportion of about one to every square yard. M. Martre has devised the tannophore, an apparatus intended to give off the odor of tobacco in greenhouses. But these methods have only local use.

"It was natural to think of utilizing the influence of light and fire on insects. M. Gaillot constructed an automatic torch which is highly thought of for destroying the nests of worms, caterpillars, and grubs. . . . In some regions bright fires are lighted in the evenings that moths and other insects may fly into them and be burned to death. . . . It has also been the custom to smear honey, molasses, or similar sugary material on the trunks of trees, boards, or vessels in places where insects resort. . . .

"We find in the *Journal de l'Agriculture* for August 20, 1892, a description of a trap to destroy the *cochylis*, invented by M. Bernard, a Paris mechanician. . . . The device consists essentially of a lamp surrounded by a conical network of galvanized iron wire smeared with glue, which entangles the moths. Not only moths may be destroyed by these means, but also nocturnal butterflies, several kinds of beetles and many species of neuropters. But among recent methods best fitted to give entire satisfaction, we believe that one of the best and the most practical is the device invented a short time since by Dr. Roerig.

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"The following is a description of this device, which is shown in the accompanying illustration. A lamp is enclosed in a six-sided lantern, each of whose sides has an opening provided with a strong glass lens and a conical reflector through which the insects attracted by the light can gain entrance. The lantern is formed, in its upper part, of a pyramidal cover furnished with ventilators that permit the passage of the hot air, but prevent the escape of the insects; it is closed below by a similar inverted pyramidal part, leading to a vessel with lids, in which has been placed a sweet, perfumed mixture attractive to insects. The insects, after having entered the lantern, can not get out, and fall into the receptacle at the bottom, which is cleaned out from time to time. . . . The device is placed in a tree or in the open field.

"The expense of maintenance is very small, but the price of the apparatus (about 36 francs—$7.20) is too high to admit of the use of a large number. It would be easy to simplify this lantern and to make it cheaper, and then farmers could use it with great profit. We hope that the inventor will turn his attention in this direction. By so doing he will render an evident service to agriculture."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

An English Opinion of the New York Health Board.—It is the opinion of *The British Medical Journal* that the organization of the Health Board of New York city furnishes a model which London might well imitate. The smallness and compactness of the board is especially commended. Says *The Journal*: "We must . . . point out that the Board of Health for the city of New York, with its population of 2,000,000, consists of but four members, and that when next year its jurisdiction is extended over that Greater New York which will then contain 3,250,000 inhabitants, the autocratic powers wielded by the Health Department will even then lie in the hands of only five individuals. One more point is that all the administrative and executive work of the department is concentrated at the main offices. We will not now institute comparisons, but when we think of our forty-three sanitary districts, each with its own machinery, of our central sanitary authority acting by persuasion rather than by force, of the intrusion of the clerical control of the Local Government Board into every corner of sanitary administration and of the entire removal out of the hands of our sanitary authorities of all control over vaccination on the one hand, and over the treatment of infectious diseases on the other, and when we think of the enormous waste, not only of money but of time and energy, involved in these complex arrangements, we can not but see that, successful as London has been in dealing with sanitary problems in its own happy-go-lucky way, we have much to learn as to crispness of organization from our cousins in New York."

Andrée's Carrier-Pigeons.—"Many persons," says *Cosmos* (Paris, September 18), "have been waiting and still wait with impatience for the news that ought to reach us from the Andrée expedition by means of the twenty-five carrier-pigeons that were taken with it. It was agreed, it seems, that these pigeons should be set loose from day to day; and, whatever may be the fate of the balloon 'Eagle,' it seems very astonishing that only one of these birds should have reached us, the one set at liberty in latitude 82°. An English naturalist, Mr. Tegetmeier, explains that we have been misled by a false hope, carrier-pigeons not being able, according to him, to traverse the great distance that in less than one day would separate the travelers from the home of the pigeons, and still less to traverse the 1,400 kilometers [870 miles] between Tromsoë and the North Pole. Pigeons have flown from Belgium to Rome (less than 900 miles), but the proportion of those that made the journey was very small; besides, the flight took fifteen days, and finally it was made under favorable conditions, in that, wherever a pigeon might alight, he found food and a resting-place. These conditions are absolutely lacking in the Arctic regions, and the probability is that the pigeons of the expedition have perished miserably and uselessly. No breeder who had any affection for his birds, says Mr. Tegetmeier, would have consented to expose them to such a trial, if he had had the least experience in his business."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

How India Ink is Prepared.—"A consular report from Wuku, on the Yang-tsze," says *The Engineering and Mining Journal*, "gives an interesting account of the manufacture of the so-called India ink, which is made only in the Anhui province. It is more correctly called China ink (*encre de Chine*), and from Anhui it goes to every part of China and all over the world. In 1895 about two tons of it, valued at £564, were exported from Shanghai to foreign countries. The materials with which this beautiful black ink is made are sesamum or colza oil, or the oil expressed from the poisonous seeds of a tree extensively cultivated in the Yan-tsze valley, and also well known in Japan. To this varnish and pork fat are added. The lampblack made by the combustion of these substances is classed according to the materials and the grade of fineness, and also according to the time taken over the process of combustion. The paste made of this lampblack has some glue added, and is beaten on wooden anvils with steel hammers. A certain quantity of musk of the musk-deer, or of Baroos camphor, for scenting, and gold leaves, varying from 20 to 160 to the pound, are added to give a metallic luster. The materials thus prepared are molded in molds of carved wood, dried, which takes about 20 days in fine weather, and adorned with Chinese characters in gilding. The superior kinds of this ink appear to be used in China and not exported."

The Bacterium of Ambergris.—M. Beauregard announces the result of his investigations on the bacteriology of ambergris, a substance highly valued in perfumery, that is nothing else than a concretion developed in the intestine of the sperm whale. Says the *Revue Scientifique* (August 7): "He has discovered a vibrio (*spirillum recti physeteris*), mobile and of great variety of form, whose morphologic and biologic characteristics he has studied. This vibrio, which resembles in many respects that of Asiatic cholera, has been found alive in a large concretion of ambergris weighing nearly 8 kilograms [17½ pounds] and preserved for at least four years. Ambergris acquires its sweet odor only after being freed, at the end of a long time, from an intestinal substance which masks its perfume when it is fresh. M. Beauregard supposes that the destruction of the disagreeable matter of the ambergris comes about by means of the microbes that find a favorable place of growth in this substance. It is certain, says he, that these species of vibrios live in general in decomposing matter. In any case, it is interesting to find in the intestine of the sperm whale, an animal essentially aquatic, a form of vibrio very nearly related to that which causes cholera in terrestrial species."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"PARIS barbers and hairdressers are now obliged in accordance with police regulations to employ sanitary measures in carrying on their business," says *The Medical News*. "They are required to use only nickel-plated combs, to substitute pulverizers for powder-puffs, to cover the hair cut off with sawdust and have it promptly removed, and to place all metal instruments, razors, shears, combs, clippers, etc., in a sterilizer for ten minutes before they are used."

IN a recent paper on ice-caves, E. S. Balch, lately president of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia, who has for some years made a special study of these interesting phenomena, combats the popular belief that ice forms in these caves only in summer. "This idea," says *Science*, "seems to be based on the fact that in summer the air of a cave feels cool, while in winter it feels warm; but this is only by way of contrast with the external air, and not at all indicative of actual temperatures. Caves are coldest in winter, but if no water then enters, the formation of ice is delayed until milder weather outside thaws the surface ice or snow. The fact that ice-caves are unknown in regions where the ordinary winter temperature is not below freezing is taken to prove that their true cause is the most manifest one, and that the ice is not due to reduction of temperature by evaporation and especially that it has nothing whatever to do with a lingering of the glacial period underground."

"I KEEP thinking," says Tecumseh Swift in a letter to *The American Machinist*, "about how much the bicycle folks have taught us all around on the general subject of locomotion, and I would not be surprised any day to see the locomotive people taking radical lessons from them about building locomotives. There is much that might be learned and adopted about the use of tubing, and why not also about the use of the chain? We have all of us vastly more respect for the chain as a power transmitter than we had ten years or twenty years ago. It is entirely practicable to-day to build a locomotive with high speed, perfectly balanced, smooth running and economical engines, and chain transmission to all the axles, and I expect to see it. With the electrical people so evidently intent upon swallowing everything in sight, it can scarcely be pretended that the time-honored old locomotive is as safe as it once was, and there was never a time when revolutionary suggestions were more permissible than now."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

LAY REPRESENTATION IN THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

IN the sphere of church law and government there is no question now under discussion in the Methodist Episcopal Church of such general interest and such importance as that of lay representation in the church conferences, general and annual. In the former the Methodist laity already have a representation, but in the annual conferences they have practically no voice. It is now proposed that the laity shall have an equal representation in the General Conference with the ministerial element, and that they shall also be admitted as members of the annual conferences on a basis of equality with the clerical members. The agitation of this subject is deep and widespread, and some of the Methodist papers, such as *Zion's Herald* and *The Christian Advocates* of Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, have been devoting a large amount of space to the subject in editorials and contributed articles.

A movement for securing definite action on the subject of lay representation was undertaken by well-known laymen of the Methodist Church in Indiana at a conference held in Indianapolis on September 15. Ex-Gov. Will Cumbach presided at this convention. His opening address gave the keynote to the proceedings. He made no arraignment of grievances or oppression on the part of the present rulers of the church, but insisted that if the laity could be brought more into the confidence of the ministry and be permitted to help devise as well as execute, the *morale* of the laity would be greatly elevated and greater harmony would exist and better results follow. Among other things he said:

"To withhold the government of the church from the many and retain it in the hands of the few is an implication of a lack of a honesty and sincerity of the laymen, and is putting a dangerous weapon in the hands of the unbeliever and the skeptic that they have not failed to use. It is also a reflection on the clergy that, after more than one hundred years of teaching in America, the membership have not attained sufficient intelligence to take good care of what belongs to them.

"Any such conclusions drawn from our unfortunate and unwise polity are improper and unwarranted. The Methodist pulpit in this country will take rank with the best, and is the peer of that of any other church. Our seminaries, colleges, and universities are all over this broad land, and are the pride of the whole nation. Her laymen are called to the highest seats in the judicial, legislative, and executive departments of the Government, and one of them is now the honored President of the republic. If the State and the nation can trust our laymen with their great responsibilities, why not allow them an equal voice in the taking care of the interests of the church? No good reason can be given that it is not done. The present polity has come down to us from the early history of the church—born in England under the rule of monarchy when the church was in her infancy, and the societies were few and scattered. If any reason existed then for giving the control of the church into the hands of the clergy, that reason can not be found now in the greater growth and development of Methodism.

"While the very spirit of Methodism is bold, radical, and aggressive, no bishop or preacher can be found with sufficient courage to stand up in the broad sunlight of American liberty and defend the existing autocratic polity of the church. The truth is, it is indefensible."

The convention concluded its deliberations by passing resolutions calling for equal lay representation in the General Conference and also in the annual conferences, but the latter resolution was afterward stricken out "without prejudice," on the ground that the conference had been called for action on representation in the General Conference only. The convention made provisional arrangement for a national laymen's convention to be held in Indianapolis in October, 1898, and the appointment of thirty delegates and thirty reserves to it, and advising the organization of laymen's associations in every conference after the pattern of those of the Cincinnati, Philadelphia, and other conferences.

The prevailing sentiment in the Methodist Church generally, as reflected in the denominational papers, seems to be in favor of the proposed change. In an editorial on the subject *The Western Christian Advocate* (Cincinnati) says:

"He must be blind who does not see signs of great unrest among our laity. The majority of the laity are treated in the governing body of the church as tho they were not of the laity. Repeated efforts to remove this discrimination have failed. While the patience and loyalty of our women are beyond praise, it is not surprising that among them there is a growing sense of injustice. Even to their self-renunciation there is a limit.

"Then, as a silent force, the women enter into the efforts being made by the laity—chiefly male—to secure equal representation in the General Conference. Our brethren would do well to remember that the inequality of which they complain would largely disappear, if they should throw woman-members out of the count. These are overwhelmingly preponderant, and in every enumeration are the great factors relied upon to justify the numerical argument of those contending for increase of lay representation in the General Conference.

"But the men of the church are in a state of agitation. They insist that the right of representation having been granted, the representation itself should be equal, numerically as well as potentially."

How the question is regarded by some of the ministers of the Methodist Church is illustrated by the following extract from an article in *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Chicago), by William McKinley, D.D., of St. Paul. He says:

"A large stock of self-complacency is not good for a church or an individual, but a reasonable amount of self-scrutiny is good for both. Self-laudation may be more pleasant, but self-examination is more profitable. It is a safe rule to give our charity to our neighbors and our criticism to ourselves; and the church will not go far wrong whose loyal children have the candor and the courage to confess its faults and correct them. One of the perils of prosperity is self-satisfaction closing the eyes of prosperous people to their own real defects and dangers. It would be strange if Methodism had entirely escaped this peril, and it is well for it that its own people are not ignorant of its needs. The complaint of our laity that the preachers have too large and the people too small a share in our church government is not a new thing in Methodist history, and the fact that it is not new only makes it more weighty.

"All persons familiar with our history know that the concentration of power in the hands of the preachers was no usurpation, but a necessity of the conditions under which Methodism originated. The preachers governed the church because there were no others to govern it and in no other way could its providential mission have been accomplished. But the conditions which created this necessity have passed away, and other conditions have come which call for a more equitable distribution of ecclesiastical powers and privileges.

"The demand of our laity for equal representation in the General Conference is so fully in accord with the plainest principles of equity as to compel wonder that good men can doubt or dispute it. That 2,800,000 members who bear all the financial burdens of the church, and do by far the greater part of its work, should have at least as many representatives in its supreme council as 16,000 ministers, is so nearly a self-evident proposition as to make further argument seem superfluous. That it will be granted in due time no one can doubt who studies our history and our times."

In an editorial on the same subject *The Northwestern* says:

"If laymen were in annual conferences according to law, and made responsible for that which they say and do at conference, every Methodist minister would be safer and very much happier. While annual conferences are administrative bodies, and the dominant subjects are clerical, there yet are many secular matters upon which our laymen may well deliberate and vote. . . . Is it not true that objections to the proposed lay membership in

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the annual conferences are academic, theoretical, automatic, and merely habitual? We feel sure that an annual conference that is composed in part of laymen will be nearer to the heart of the body of the church and not one whit farther away from the heart of God."

THE PRIEST AS GOD'S COADJUTOR.

FATHER COUSSETTE, ex-Vicar-General of Toulouse, has written a book entitled "The Mauresa of the Priest" (Mauresa is the cave in which Loyola is said to have thought out his plan for the Society of Jesus), which has already seen seven editions and is exciting considerable comment. The *Münchener Neuesten Nachrichten*, Munich, quotes from a chapter on the relation of the priest toward creation. The chapter is to be found on pp. 28 to 57. Most of the German Protestant papers think it extremely interesting and give extracts from it without further comment. We translate the passages quoted by the above-named paper, as follows:

"Between God in Heaven and man upon earth stands the priest, who, being both God and man, combines both natures and forms the connecting link. . . . I, as priest, do not follow in rank the Cherubim and Seraphim in the administration of the universe. I stand high above them. For they are God's servants. We, however, are God's coadjutors. . . . I fulfil three exalted functions toward the God of our altars: I summon Him to earth, I give Him to man, I guard him. . . . You open and close the hours when Jesus shall receive audiences; without your permission He may not move; He can not bless without your cooperation; nor can He give grace except through your hands. Yet this position of dependence is so dear to Him that not once during the 1800 years has He wished to escape from the church into the glory of His Father. . . . In rank the mother of God may be above you; in power she is less than you. She may give grace, but never once has she been permitted to give absolution. Behold yonder man only twenty-five years old. Soon He will go through the sanctuary, to meet the sinners who await His coming. He is the God of this earth, which he purifies."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE PLACE OF DEATH IN EVOLUTION.

THE popular belief that the theory of "evolution" tends to reduce the mysteries of existence to mere phenomena of force and matter, is energetically opposed by Dr. Newman Smyth in his recent work "The Place of Death in Evolution." Taking for his subject the conclusions reached by Weismann, Maupas, Wilson, and other eminent biologists concerning the origins of life, Dr. Smyth maintains that the teachings of science confirm and strengthen the solutions given by Christianity for the great problems of life, death, and immortality. Accepting the revelations of the microscope as to the mechanism of the simple cell in which life has its first known abode, he also sees in the orderly arrangement of molecules of matter and the processes of their development the work of the living spirit which is behind and in all life. Instead of regarding science and religion as antagonistic he believes that: "The coming theologian, therefore—the next successful defender of the faith once given to the saints—will be a trained and accomplished biologist. Not only will his thought, descending from the heights of solitary abstraction, and forsaking the cloistered shades of the schoolmen, ancient and modern, proceed like the wayfaring Son of Man along the familiar paths of human life, in closest touch with the common heart of humanity; but also each organic form will tell to him the story of its origins, and the least living cell will unveil the secret chambers of its divinity."

At some future time Dr. Smyth hopes to carry out plans for a larger work, or series of works, in which the task suggested in the above quotation will be accomplished. In the present volume he has sought to gather up such knowledge as biological science offers in regard to the place and function of death in the order of nature, and to consider the interpretative value of such knowledge in relation to the law of human subjection to death, and its attendant suffering.

The first fact which Dr. Smyth considers is, that natural death does not appear with the beginning of life on the earth. The earliest and simplest organism consists of a single cell, which does not exist for a season and then dies, but lives on and on, by the simple process of dividing itself into two cells, each like the original, and thus lives on for generations without the appearance of a dead body. These simple forms of life, if left to themselves under favorable conditions, increase and multiply indefinitely.

In the organisms composed of several cells life grows more complex, and, while some of the cells contain the undying germ-plasm, or continuous, hereditary matter of life, others, termed

REV. NEWMAN SMYTH, D.D.

somatic, or body, cells, become limited in the number of their possible divisions. In other words they acquire mortality.

Of the researches by which these facts are proved Dr. Smyth says:

"From these observed facts, therefore, concerning the origin and earliest working of natural death, we may proceed to further reasonings concerning its future mission in the process of the higher organization of life. It is seen to be an ever-recurring step of nature in the ascent of life.

"As life becomes more organized and complex, death prevails. It comes to reign on earth, because it comes to serve. At length in the history of life a living form arose, so multicellular and so well organized that it ceased to continue the course of life simply by dividing and multiplying itself into daughter-cells; it had acquired the power of giving up its life for another; it died in order that its offspring might continue its life in forms struggling to still higher organization, and better fitted to survive while it must perish. One parent form passes away in order that others may catch up the motion of life, and in turn transmit to others life's rhythm and joy. Thus death comes in to help, and not merely to hurt; to help life further on and higher up, not to put a stop to life. It evidently became advantageous to life as a whole that certain primitive forms should be left by the way to perish. The column of the living marches on, tho individual organisms fall by the wayside; life, ever regnant, continues through death, and past death, on to more life and richer. In other words, in the first struggle of animate existence, by bring-

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ing into the field regiments of better equipped forms, life scores a victory, altho, to win it, it must leave its dead upon the field.

"This fact of the utility of death for life will become still further intelligible if we attempt to conceive what might have been the result if death had not kept the stream of life from clogging up and becoming stagnant. For if death had not entered, then the more finely organized, the more masterful, and the fairer forms of life would not have appeared. There would have been no stimulus and response of life for their production. There would have been no call for their appearance under the law of natural selection; they would not have been needed for the maintenance of life. Death breaks up the crust of nature so that the germinant life may spring up, and grow into the light. Death ends the monotony of the same kind of continued life, and gives it occasion for a new spring, and existence upon a higher level. The course of life would have been arrested, had not death come with helpful hand to clear away products of life no longer useful, to remove outworn and mutilated forms, and to let the deepening stream flow on. If we suppose other laws and processes of nature to remain such as we know them to be, we may assert that there could have been made on this earth no garden, no flowers, no birds, no leafy trees for them to sing in, had it not been for the entrance and ministry of death; had death never been sent along life's way to take from life its useless burdens and to set its energies free for better adaptations and results ever more fair and fruitful. Man himself might not have been made of the dust of the earth, if that dust had not been mingled of the elements of the dead forms which were before him. We owe our human birth to death in nature. The earth before us has died that we might live. We are the living children of a world that has died for us."

Proceeding to review the facts which science has contributed, and may be expected to contribute, in furtherance of the doctrine of personal immortality, Dr. Smyth thus summarizes the present attitude of some of the great biologists toward the conception of the universe as existing in some all-pervasive intelligence:

"There is a scientific arrogance which seems to forget how great is the remaining mystery of life, when the eager hand of an experimenter succeeds in lifting some corner of the veil of the fine physical and chemical process under which its secret of living intelligence is hidden. In contrast with such premature exultation may be put the following conclusion of one of the soberest and most careful investigators among our American school of biologists, who has recently published a valuable contribution to general biology; his words illustrate the wisdom which Dr. Chalmers happily described as the modesty of true science:

'"When all these admissions are made, and when the conserving action of natural selection is in the fullest degree recognized, we can not close our eyes to two facts; first, that we are utterly ignorant of the manner in which the idioplasm of the germ-cell can so respond to the play of physical forces upon it as to call forth an adaptive variation; and second, that the study of cell has on the whole seemed to widen rather than to narrow the enormous gap that separates even the lowest forms of life from the inorganic world.'

"The presumption of the purely mechanical conception of nature's highest manifestation of feeling and thought is well hit by the keen philosophic wit of this remark of the late Clark Maxwell: 'The atoms are a very tough lot, and can stand a great deal of knocking about, and it is strange to find a number of them combining to form a man of feeling.' Increasing the intimate acquaintance with vital phenomena will not serve to diminish the force of the following conclusion of this same typically scientific mind: 'I have looked into most philosophical systems, and I have seen that none will work without a God.' The theory of some superphysical direction in the origin and development of life is more easily conceivable than an exclusively mechanical theory, which would leave intelligence entirely out of all the determination of the world. It is not at least impossible to conceive of vital movements, and of all physical processes, as existing in, and proceeding through, an omnipresent Intelligence; as we know that ideas and whole trains of thought pass in a definite arrangement and logical order of succession through the human mind. Such a conception is more thinkable, because more analogous to our own consciousness, than is any merely mechanical conception of the play of forces in nature. The moment biology lifts up its eyes from its experiments and begins to philosophize, it perceives that life has a larger spiritual background. Vital phenomena are not only related to molecular properties and forces in the foreground of nature, but they must also exist in continuous correlation with the 'unknown factor of evolution'—that potential behind all material processes, and beyond all finite measurement, which evolution must everywhere presuppose."

Further arguments in behalf of immortality based on biological science are thus presented:

"A definite and clear line of philosophic reasoning toward belief in immortality proceeds from the fact that life, as manifested in man's self-knowledge, has become an extraphysical potency. It is still interwoven with the meshes of fine molecular changes; but it is a life which has escaped from bondage to a purely physical service. Mind does not now exist in a body merely as a physical adaptation for the better preservation of the body. Indeed, if mind were only a means for the better discharge of bodily functions, natural selection might long ere this have eliminated a too intense and consuming self-consciousness from the perfection of animal existence. Natural selection would dispense with an overgrowth of mind as a variation not advantageous to the physical well-being. To some degree natural selection among men works toward a reduction of mental development, altho this tendency is interfered with and superseded in human history by a higher law of spiritual selection for more than physical uses. Consciousness, however, is not necessary to a discharge of the purely physical functions, and often too much of it seriously interferes with them. But it is necessary to the perfection of man. His life is raised out of the physical process; mind has no definite and observed materiality. When subjected to the most searching tests of physical analysis, mind is found to contain a residual element—a reserved potency of being—which is known directly in the light of thought and in the glow of love. To the most expert mental physiology the mind of man remains like the mystery of the prophet's vision—a creation more wonderful than nature's most complex mechanism; for the 'spirit of the living creature was in the wheels.' So far, then, from having reduced the world of man to nothing but dust and ashes, evolution presents the universe to our philosophy as existing in two kinds—matter and spirit; the last testament of God in the creation is offered in these two kinds; the sacrament of the life is both bread and wine. Matter and mind are the emblems always with us of the real presence of the one unseen Lord of all. We must find the primal unity, for which all philosophy seeks, in the Giver, not in the gifts. The Lord is one God; and His creative word is one sentence; but it is composed of a noun and a verb, each existing in relation to, and neither made perfect without, the other; it is both a substantive of body and an action of the spirit; it is both conjoined—the matter of life, and the energy of will."

We quote one more extract from Dr. Smyth's book, in which an interpretation of the utility, for humanity, of death and the suffering which it involves is drawn from the scientific law of natural utility in death:

"It now remains for us, in the light of these observations and reflections, to consider further the personal sufferings which our individual subjection to the law of death may render inevitable. Here, likewise, in our thought of the sufferings of our mentality, we are apt to keep firm grasp upon the strong vital principle that death is sent, and works always in the end, for the advantage of life. Hence we must believe that the sufferings attendant upon the entrance of death into the circle of our friendships, as well as the pains of death through which at any hour one may be called personally to pass, are sent, not to hurt us, or to make our human affections our most cruel tormentors, but for some further good purpose and ulterior benefit of life. We begin with the discovery of a law of natural utility in death. We rise to the conception of a higher law of spiritual selection and use, under which, through the suffering of death, life may be adapted to higher ends, and carried on to nobler uses. We observe, moreover, that an effect or working of nature which may seem to be disadvantageous when viewed in relation to one order of life, may be seen to be advantageous when judged in its relation to some higher order of life. 'Degeneracy of parts, or of types of life, has been necessary to the advance of other and better organs or forms.' The end of one kind of existence may be the birth of a new species. A method which works apparently wastefully in one sphere may be the beneficence of nature in which a superior kind of life is

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trained and perfected. Suffering in the lower kind may become gain in the higher; the death of the one may be the victory of the other. Thus the natural law of struggle for existence becomes a school of altruism in man's development. We can not affirm, therefore, of any sufferings which men may have to endure in this lower existence, that they are needless or wasteful; we should know first their values in terms of the farther and future life.

"When the sufferings and pains to which man is subjected through the reign of death are thus brought under this conception of its utility—physical, moral, and spiritual—the present mystery of suffering is put in the way at least of its explanation, altho now we are far from able to follow this way of its justification through all darkness into the full and perfect light. But when once fairly apprehended from this principle of use for life, altho now seen but darkly, pain and sorrow are lifted up, and put in the course of a moral justification as entrusted with a vital mission, they await the final explanation in which all God's ways shall be seen to be the paths of life."

BOOKS NEXT TO THE BIBLE.

MR. F. L. STICKNEY contributes to *The Examiner* (Baptist, New York) the results of a letter of inquiry which he addressed recently to a number of prominent religious leaders of the day, as to what book next to the Bible had helped them most in their religious life. The replies made to this question are valuable and suggestive. Rev. Drs. Theodore L. Cuyler, A. C. Dixon, and J. J. Muir, and Margaret E. Sangster gave Bunyan's "Pilgrim Progress" the first place next to the Bible. D. L. Moody said that "Cruden's Concordance" and the "Bible Textbook" had been most useful to him in his study. Dr. Kerr Boyce Tupper gave preeminence to the writings of Frederick W. Robertson, and Dr. W. H. P. Faunce also said that the sermons of Robertson "have exerted an influence which I could not possibly express." President B. L. Whitman of the Columbian University acknowledged a large indebtedness to Robert Browning, and Prof. Henry C. Vedder, of Crozer Seminary, says:

"I suppose I am either very depraved or very eccentric, but the book from which, next to the Bible, I have received most of moral stimulus, and that had most to do with forming my character, is not a religious book at all; some very strict people would class it with irreligious books; I mean the plays of William Shakespeare. These fell into my hands when I was a boy of twelve, an omnivorous reader and rather precocious mentally. I devoured them eagerly, not half understanding them, of course, but perfectly entranced, and impressed most of all by the profound views of life and character that are the substance of the greatest of the dramas."

Dr. Henry Van Dyke, of the Brick Presbyterian Church, New York, writes:

"I am very sorry that I can not give a definite answer to your question. Different books have helped me live the Christian life in different ways. From one I have derived assistance on one side of life, and from another on another side. I find it quite impossible to determine which particular kind of aid is the most valuable. In the interior life I should put very close together 'The Imitation of Christ' and 'The Confessions of St. Augustine.'"

Dr. John Hall, of New York, makes the following reply:

"I could not name one book that came 'next to the Bible' in helping me in the Christian life. I was, in my earliest years, aided by the careful study of the 'Shorter Catechism' with Scripture proofs, by Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress,' by D'Aubigné's 'History of the Reformation,' by the 'Life of Robert McCheyne' and similar biographies, and, before I entered the theological classes, by Dwight's 'Lectures on Theology' and the works of Dr. Chalmers. I have, of course, used many religious works with profit, since I became a minister, but could not put any one in the place you indicate."

Rev. Alexander Mackay Smith writes:

"In reply to your note I can not say what book influenced me most next to the Bible. I have been a voluminous reader from my cradle. Probably Jeremy Taylor's 'Holy Living and Dying,' 'Thoughts on Personal Religion,' and Mrs. Prentiss's 'Urbané and His Friends,' had as much influence as any. But the daily use of the prayer-book of the English and American Episcopal Church in my father's home, all through my boyhood, was a powerful factor in my education."

KNEELING AT COMMUNION.

A READER of *The Christian Advocate* (Methodist, New York) recently wrote to that paper asking whether the Methodist custom of kneeling at the communion table was not "a relic of popery brought through the Church of England," and whether such was the custom of the early Christian Church. In reply to the query, *The Advocate* said: "If you mean by 'the early church' the church in the time of the apostles, and for a few years after that time, it is doubtful whether they knelt to receive the communion." *The Advocate*, however, says that the practise existed "before the Pope of Rome set up his arrogant claim to be the head of the church."

The New York *Freeman's Journal* (Roman Catholic) quotes the question and the reply of *The Advocate*, and then observes:

"All this, however, does not account for the custom. What belief suggested to the early Christians the thought to kneel? It was because they believed in the real presence of Christ in the Eucharist. Thus believing, their act of kneeling in that presence was rational and devout. But to kneel before what the Methodist believes to be nothing more than a piece of bread, such as he ate for breakfast, and a cup of wine, has a smack of superstition about it. It is misleading and leaves a false impression. The suspicion of the information-seeker is well founded. The custom arose among Christians who believed in the real presence, and is continued—such is the force of example—by those who have lost that belief. The devotional act remains, tho its objective is no longer there. The Methodist kneels reverentially to what he knows to be a piece of bread, then gets up, brushes the dust off his knees, and is ready to lecture the Catholic because he kneels reverently before a wooden crucifix. There is something very amusing in this bit of inconsistency."

The Journal and Messenger (Baptist, Cincinnati) also takes exception to the remarks of *The Advocate*. It says:

"The question is not what came into vogue in the second or the third century, but what was the custom in the days of the apostles. If the churches of the second century differed in anything from the custom of the apostles, such practise was and is no more sacred and no more authoritative than is a custom devised last year. *The Advocate* thinks everybody knows that the Methodists do not believe in transsubstantiation; and that they kneel for no other purpose than 'to receive the elements in a devotional attitude.' But by what authority do they make 'a devotional attitude' so desirable in the Lord's Supper? Where is the word in the New Testament signifying that 'a devotional attitude' should be adopted when the Lord's Supper is observed? What New-Testament allusion to the supper suggests such a thing? We do not deny that the supper should be observed with solemnity and thoughtfulness; but we do deny that any 'devotional attitude' is taught in the New Testament, and we can not adopt what has been so greatly abused, when it is evidently not contemplated in the Scriptures. We could never receive the elements of the Lord's Supper as it is received by our Methodist and Episcopal friends."

THE religious papers have nearly all reprinted Rudyard Kipling's jubilee poem, "Recessional," several in prominent type on their outside pages, and many speak in the highest commendation of its style and tone. The New York *Observer* declares that it is "a hymn which will live." *The Golden Rule* finds in it "true recognition of the sovereign God," and *The Presbyterian Review* says of it: "Its dominant note is a religious one, and it is a religious chord it has struck in the conscience of the nation. Of the many tributes the occasion called forth none has come from the pen of any poet with the same effect as Kipling's, and it is surely a good sign when its high tone is recognized and acknowledged generally."

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FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

SCOPE OF THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

DOES the Dual Alliance recently consummated and sealed mean European peace or war? Is it anti-German or anti-English? Will it aim to preserve the *status quo*, or will it lead to an attempt to wrest from Germany the conquered provinces of Alsace and Lorraine? All Europe is still discussing these grave questions and trying to interpret the expressions used by the Czar of Russia in his toast to President Faure. The clearest answer will be found in the Russian press. Being controlled directly or indirectly by the Government, its utterances as to the "true inwardness" of the alliance are to be regarded as quasi-official. The interpretations given are those the Government desires the world to accept, at any rate. In the Russian comments there is nothing to warrant the aggressive tone of the French jingoes.

The St. Petersburg *Novoye Vremya* says:

"A political event has occurred which has astonished Europe and apparently taken the French themselves by surprise. Every pretext has disappeared for continuing to assert that the Franco-Russian alliance is merely a strategic and diplomatic combination like the Triple Alliance or like past European combinations. No, the alliance is a moral one, and represents two mighty nations standing as guardians of European peace and order. The question which has so frequently been asked, What does France gain from the alliance? has been answered. First of all, this union has finally determined the international position of France, having shown that no particular form of government can be an obstacle to the complete sovereignty of a country in international relations. Another cause for rejoicing lies in the fact that at last the threat which has been hanging over Europe has been removed by the words from the Russian throne. For upward of a quarter of a century, the echoes of the famous phrase, 'Might rules over right,' have been reverberating over armed Europe. Now the answer has been supplied—might must and ought to rest upon right. The Dual Alliance is for peace based upon equity and justice, and does away with arbitrary might."

The St. Petersburg *Novosti* says:

"To us the meaning of the alliance is free from all mystery. Two powerful nations desire the perpetuation of peace and pledge mutual support in furthering their political and moral interests. The alliance may have an exceptional character, determined by the peculiar circumstances of the time, but outside of a certain circumscribed sphere each nation is perfectly free to enter other combinations for the achievement of certain special objects. For example, it does not at all follow that the existence of this union prevents either from acting in concert with Germany in relation to the Chinese-Japanese question.

"The chief importance of the alliance is that it secures equilibrium in Europe. Until it was formed, the menace of war oppressed the several nations, but to-day the nervous restlessness of the cabinets has been replaced by a serene confidence in the developments of the immediate future. No one fears war. The most striking example is furnished by the late Eastern imbroglio. Had the Græco-Turkish collision occurred early in the seventies, a general European conflict would have been inevitable. To-day everything is quiet, despite many irritating accidents and misunderstandings. The alliance will henceforth constitute the basis of the entire diplomacy of Russia and France."

The *Viestnik*, Riga, directly answers the question about Alsace and Lorraine:

"France and Russia are necessary to each other not for any special purpose, not in order to render possible the satisfactory solution of a specific question, such as the recovery of the French provinces, but in order to insure to themselves peaceful progress in every direction. They will settle each problem as it arises, and will enable others to reap the benefit of peace and order; but it is an error to suppose that some definite purpose has been kept in view."

The Warsaw *Dnevnik* writes:

"Divided as they are by German territory, Russia and France have extended hands over a whole wilderness of bayonets menacing the general peace, and have instilled in the minds of apprehensive nations expecting a bloody *denouément* a strong hope of a peaceful and orderly development. A union in the interest of order has proved more powerful than one entered into with offensive designs."

In a similar strain write the Moscow and the leading provincial papers. The notion that Russia has promised to support France in an effort to compel the retrocession of Alsace-Lorraine finds no recognition anywhere. Many papers point out that the alliance is rooted in traditional sympathies and moral ties between the two nations. The *Telegraph*, Moscow, says:

"Our warm affection for France is produced by our unceasing admiration of her genius, our appreciation of French nobility of character and brilliancy of intellect. Our people, while somewhat contemptuous of the German and hostile toward the English, have always adored the French, investing them in song, tale, and popular report with the finest characteristics of mind and heart. In this highly sympathetic attitude toward the French there is no difference between the noble and the peasant, the cultured and the illiterate. All Russia, as one person, cherishes French friendship and rejoices in formal and diplomatic alliances which merely give formal sanction and expression to profound and universal sentiments."

The *Viedomosti*, St. Petersburg, similarly emphasizes the moral basis of the union. It says:

"Alliance with Russia is a spontaneous demand of the French masses. Faure and his ministers simply obey the popular will. The external side of the *entente* has been arranged with much tact and discretion by the French authorities, who have known how to remove obstructions from the way of realizing popular aspirations. At the foundation there is something more permanent, more enduring than political convenience; it is the sincere sympathy for the country which has ever been in the van of civilization and progress. The Russian has been always accustomed to respect and appreciate energy, industry, sincerity, and heartiness—those qualities with which nature has so richly endowed the French character."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHY EMPEROR WILLIAM DOES NOT VISIT ENGLAND.

SOME excerpts from English publications which we published in a previous number show how deeply the people of Great Britain resent the outspoken manner in which American statesmen occasionally criticize that country. German papers, on the other hand, complain that the English people at large are apt to exhibit the same want of moderation of which the American politicians are accused. The Berlin *Tageblatt*, referring to the question asked in some English papers, why the German Emperor has ceased to visit England, asserts that he would be insulted by the populace, and says:

"It is hardly likely that the Emperor will go to Cowes. The reception given his representative during the Jubilee parade is sufficient to prevent it. Prince Henry was treated to taunting remarks. When the procession passed the Army and Navy Club in Piccadilly, these impolite remarks became specially noticeable. Among other things such remarks as, 'Why don't you send a telegram?' were shouted at him—referring to the telegram in which the Emperor congratulated President Krüger upon the failure of the Jameson raid. Prince Henry merely pointed to the imperial eagle on his helmet to remind the people that he was there as representative of his nation. The officials feared that Prince Henry would leave the procession suddenly even before it had reached Buckingham Palace, but the prince had sufficient command over himself to avoid this *éclat*, tho his dissatisfaction was noticeable.

"Such conduct throws a peculiar light upon English hospitality, the most rabid French Chauvinists could hardly behave worse. German princes can not regard a visit to England as very desirable under these circumstances. Gladstone and his party work in the most pronounced manner against Germany, and every honest

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Englishman is satisfied that Germany is the sole cause of the want of success of English diplomacy, especially in Africa. The Germans in London are in a difficult position, and many German merchants have lost English customers."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT IN THE FAR EAST.

THE Far East is the last place to which the average student of the impending problems of municipal government would be apt to go for light. Judging of the Oriental municipality from what he knows of Oriental monarchies, we usually assume that the Eastern city is under the absolute sway of some governor responsible only to the monarch, who condemns, plunders, or rewards according to his own sweet will. We are therefore much indebted to M. Paul d'Enjoy, who, in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, September 4), shows us that in at least one Eastern country, Annam, there is a very different state of affairs, local self-government being there the order of the day quite as much as in America, and far more than in France. His account of the organization of an Annamite municipality reads very much like a description of an Anglo-Saxon community, with its deliberative assembly and its government by commission. It is totally different from what our ideas of Oriental procedure would lead us to expect, and yet, M. d'Enjoy tells us, the theory by which the municipality is looked upon as the unit, on which this system is based, is the rule in all Mongolian lands. We translate below most of M. d'Enjoy's description. He says:

"In Annam (which means 'Southern Empire of Peace') the commune is administered by a municipal council called *Lang*, composed of an invariable number of members, all irremovable, who, upon the decease of one of their number, meet in secret session and fill the vacancy by direct vote without formalities of nomination.

"The councils, or rather assemblies of notables, are called in the Annamite tongue *Huong Chuc.*

"*Huong* means perfume, or incense; *Chuc* denotes dignity. The two ideographic signs that compose this expression thus confer on the members of the communal council the title of dignitaries of the domestic altar; that is, high priests of the community, the latter being compared to a house all of whose inhabitants are the sons of the municipal councillors.

"The Annamite communal council is thus a kind of village senate where are assembled the notables that the people regard in some sort as 'conscript fathers.'

"The duties are essentially gratuitous; in a session the councillors are of equal rank, each having one vote, beginning with the oldest; . . . the president directs the debates and gives his opinion before a vote is taken.

"The most recently elected member is, according to custom, invested with the functions of mayor. . . . [His] duties, as established by law in Annam, demand great activity and much zeal, and are justly regarded as a very onerous charge, . . . so the mayors always show great eagerness to turn over their duties to their colleague when a new councillor is chosen to the assembly.

"In France, the mayor is president of the municipal council; he is chief of the commune. In Annam the mayor is only the delegate of his colleagues, the executor of the assembly's decisions, the responsible agent of the municipal authority.

"The communal council, in fact, itself administers the government, through the intermediary of a commission appointed from its own number. This commission, of which the mayor is an assistant, consists of two members. . . .

"Their duties are perfectly determined. . . . One has the direction of the administrative and financial affairs of the commune; the other watches over the public safety and directs the municipal police, whose chief he is. The mayor is under the direct orders of both of these commissioners; he is in relation to them somewhat like our [the French] commissaries of police, who are under the orders both of the prefect, the administrative chief, and of the procurator of the republic, the judicial chief.

"The acts of the municipal commission are merely to carry out the general edicts of the assembly. No arrest can be made without a vote of the communal council. The council legislates; the commission comments and applies; the mayor executes.

"The power of the assembly is absolute; not even the Government, except in case of fraud making the guilty ones punishable by the criminal courts, has the right of interfering in the regulation of communal questions. The commission establishes its own budget as it wishes and regulates its receipts and expenditures without control. The Government intervenes only to collect its share of the revenue, which is a fixed and invariable sum, no matter what the year's income may be. . . . If there is a deficit the municipal councillors must make it up; they are held responsible for the state tax collectively and as individuals.

"Having free control of its finances, its police, and its property, an Annamite municipality constitutes a veritable state within a state."

M. d'Enjoy devotes considerable space to a discussion of what he calls the "notarial" functions of the council, which are somewhat remarkable. All important contracts must be witnessed by the three members of the commission, and such witness makes them absolutely authentic. Against such witness no evidence is admissible, and it acts also as a guaranty, the three notables being personally responsible to the purchaser of a piece of property, for instance, for the truth of the declarations made in the contract. M. d'Enjoy sums up as follows:

"The Annamite communal council is a homogeneous whole, its assembly legislating as a sovereign body under the direction of a president. It governs through a commission and adopts the principle of the division of power under the absolute authority of the council. . . . The municipal commission, with its three elements [administrative, judicial, and executive] constitutes the communal police court, the civil or commercial tribunal, and as a notarial council gives to private acts the consecration of the public law-making authority.

"In the Annamite sense the state is but a federation of communes and the commune a federation of families.

"This is also the Chinese theory, and, we may say, the conception of the entire yellow civilization."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Italian Sobriety.—Englishmen and Americans are, on the whole, more sober than Russians. The Germans, on the other hand, are often held up to them as patterns of moderation in the use of alcohol. But the German in his turn may serve as "horrible example" to the still soberer Italian. The habits of the Italians regarding liquor-drinking are very favorably described by a writer in the *Post*, Strassburg, and a comparison is drawn between them and the Germans in this respect. We quote as follows:

"A person must bring an altogether incorrigible German thirst along to become a regular wine-bibber in Rome. The majority of foreigners settled in Rome soon succumb to the influences of the climate and the general mode of living, which tend to cause moderation in the use of alcoholic beverages. Only strangers try to 'booze' in Roman wine as if it were beer or Moselle. The Romans, like most Italians, are generally very moderate. The Lombards alone, owing perhaps to their German descent, have the reputation of being heavy drinkers. Drunken men are rare in Rome, even on holidays; the 'spree' is not a Roman institution. Even if young men enjoy themselves at a *bichierata* they drink less than Germans would at a tea-party. Newly matriculated students give to their fellows not beer or wine, but cake and vermouth. The Roman drinks water chiefly to quench his thirst, for the water of Rome is better than that of any other city.

"If will be asked what becomes of the 30,000,000 hectoliters of wine produced annually in Italy. Is it sent abroad? Not at all. Foreign countries get hardly ten per cent. of it. The Italians drink it themselves. But that is only apparently a contradiction to what I have said before. The Romans, like the Italians, daily drink their wine, but they do not 'tipple' it. They generally mix it with water because it is too fiery. Wine is simply a part of every meal among all classes of the population, poor and rich. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, when you offer a native a drink between meals, he will refuse it. If he is thirsty,

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he will ask for a glass of water. A Roman saying is '*il vino fa male*,' *i.e.*, wine does no good if drunk by itself. Yet wine is cheap enough. The best sorts cost about twelve cents a quart, the cheap Neapolitan wines only six cents."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A COMPARISON BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND ANGLO-SAXON RACES.

"IN What Consists the Superiority of the Anglo-Saxons?" This is the title of a recent work by M. Edmond Demolins that has created a sensation in Paris. It deals with the problem of how to prevent the decadence of the French race. M. C. de Mann, in an able and instructive article that has just appeared in the *Correspondant*, uses this work of M. Demolins as a text for instituting a comparison between the French and Anglo-Saxon peoples. We summarize the article in the *Correspondant:*

There are many indications that the French people to-day are in terror of their own decline. It is characteristic of the race to pass through these periods of depression, from which, nevertheless, they always emerge with new life and force. "France has fallen, never to rise," said Joseph II., expressing the prevalent opinion of the statesmen of the eighteenth century, just before the Revolution. Shortly after, led by Napoleon, France had overthrown and subjugated all the governments of Europe. Twenty-five years later Napoleon was himself overthrown, his armies destroyed, and the people by whom he had been so faithfully served prostrate at the feet of their conquerors. Yet almost immediately after this terrific collapse, France reappeared in full glory, free, prosperous, rejuvenated, forcing the natoins by whom she had been crushed to respect and envy her. After their terrible defeats in 1871, the world was amazed at the promptitude with which this wonderful people liquidated their debts, reorganized their resources, and reestablished their industries.

During the last twenty years the progress of France would appear to have been arrested; her population has ceased to increase, has begun perceptibly to decrease, and the accumulation of wealth, in the same way, is on the decline. In the vast movement which is leading Europe to survey and penetrate all parts of the globe, planting colonies in the most savage regions, and fashioning them in her own image, France has not kept pace with the other nations.

According to M. Edmond Demolins, the human family is divided into societies of two kinds, the one depending upon the community, the other upon individual enterprise, for its formation and continuation. The first belongs to the past, the second to the future. The first has been characteristic of the Latin races, Italy, Spain, and France; the second, of the Anglo-Saxons. But there is in the French race a natural disposition to renew itself, and hence M. Demolins calls upon the present generation to imitate the Anglo-Saxons, and adopt the social forms that mark their superiority. As to the Germans, according to this school, in making the transition from their former peaceful and paternal governments to their present military empire, they have exhausted their strength and reached the limit of their glory. Socialism, which has been propagated in Germany far more rapidly than elsewhere, is alone the natural fruit of their system and the mortal germ destined to destroy it. M. Demolins, therefore, urges his compatriots, if they wish to trim their sails for the future, to look not toward the Rhine, but across the Channel.

But M. Demolins's confiden e in the insurmountable superiority of the English is not shared by a number of distinguished Englishmen—Lord Rosebery and M. Balfour, for example, who have given frank expression to their alarm at the industrial and commercial competition of the German Empire; and recent statistics prove that French merchants, in all quarters of the globe, are being displaced, not by Englishmen, but by Germans.

It would exceed the limit of his study, M. de Mann goes on to declare, to enter into the question of the manifold resources and concealed perils of Germany. It is to the astonishing development and the increasing prosperity of England that he invites attention, urging his compatriots to follow the advice of M. Demolins, and make a study of their powerful neighbor. He continues:

The assertion of M. Demolins that the European nations which are destined to be victorious and rule the world are those among whom individual enterprise has free play, need not be disputed; but the question arises whether founding colonies and creating armies is the unique vocation of a people. The nations were commanded without doubt in the beginning "to increase, to multiply, to fill and subject the earth," but it was also said that in the course of the ages "they would ascend together and advance into the light that God gives." Since the question is on a comparison between England and France, we should not forget the qualities which have been the real strength and glory of the French nation. If they have not peopled the earth, they have illumined it. They have often changed their ideas and beliefs, but it has always been given them to spread their ideas beyond their own race. If they have not established colonies, they have established missions. The New World felt their beneficent influences as soon as it was discovered, and the American clergy to-day, those of the Catholic faith, are prepared for their vocations by the French Sulpiciens. Before Japan had awakened to her new life, while she was still hostile and impenetrable to European influences, the French missionaries were watching at her gates, and when they were thrown open a Christian community was found still in existence at the foot of the mountains, that, having survived the most bloody persecutions and violent revolutions, dated back to the time of Saint Francis Xavier. In advance of the soldiers and sailors, the merchants and conquerors of other peoples, they had performed their task, which was to introduce into Japan the true principle of civilization—Christianity.

In M. Demolins's able work the superiority of the Anglo-Saxons is everywhere assumed. He calls upon the French, whom he can not be accused of flattering, to save themselves from imminent decay by imitating their fortunate and successful rivals, and points out the reforms which ought at once to be inaugurated. Among them are the development of physical exercises in the young, the tendency to return to a country life, and the adopting of independent professions.

These reforms are already in progress, and M. Demolins is encouraged thereby to feel some confidence that a new day is dawning for the French people. None will be found to dispute their importance. Physical exercises were for a long time neglected in the liberal education afforded the youth of France, and it was a fatal omission.

Again, it is absolutely essential for the welfare of France that she should throw herself into the current that is sweeping all the nations of Europe to the most distant portions of the globe. If she holds aloof from it, she will diminish in force and activity, and cease to play a great part in the destinies of the human family. The movement that is leading the great French proprietors to take up their abode in their ancestral domains, and devote themselves to the cultivation of the soil, is of scarce less moment. Thanks to their efforts, whole districts and territories that had become mere waste land have been restored to fertility.

According to M. Demolins, the reorganization of French society will depend exclusively upon individual enterprise and activity. Overlooking completely the moral forces of the universe, taking no account of the influence exerted by religion upon the individual soul, he trusts entirely to political and practical measures for bringing it about. It is a terrible oversight. Religion may not be sufficient in itself alone to effect a radical social reform, but in any such movement its inspiring influences would be felt; nor would the triumph of any righteous cause be possible without it.

M. Demolins admires British independence as it stands related not only to the state, but to the family, and in his discussion of this point he seems to have in mind the family life of the American citizen rather than that of the Englishman. According to him the English aristocracy is a sort of superfluity that does not require to be considered in discussing the essential characteristics of the race; a singular opinion difficult to reconcile with the history of the growth of British liberty. This superfluous class has not been transplanted into America, and by a singular optical delusion, in describing the independent domestic life that he admires, while he imagines that he is looking across the Channel, he is in reality extending his gaze across the Atlantic.

As a matter of fact, the relaxing of family ties in America, the lack of authority and solicitude among fathers, and of deference among sons, is one of the great perils and defects of the American system. To introduce such a condition of things into France.

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after his successive revolutions and inveterate divisions, would mean simply the utter destruction of the entire social organism.

The greatest danger from which France is suffering, the writer concludes, is the fact that the Government is not conducted by the genuine representatives of the people, but by unscrupulous and corrupt politicians. It is here that the immense superiority of England is felt. The English aristocracy supplies a constant succession of able statesmen who are trained in the functions of government and devote themselves to their high task with unselfish patriotism. The stability of the English Government, their stedfast and peaceful progress through the centuries free from violent revolutions, and the immense advances of the last ninety years, so proudly displayed at that superb national festival, the Diamond Jubilee of the Queen, are all due to the same cause: the guidance of wise men, at once progressive and conservative, who have the interests of their country at heart.

THE GREAT ENGINEERS' STRIKE IN ENGLAND.

THE Amalgamated Society of Engineers in England and their employers are fighting a most interesting battle, in which, tho, it has now lasted nearly two months, the victory is still uncertain. The workmen have made a demand for the eight-hour day, and have combined to enforce it, threatening to create a general strike to carry their point. The employers have combined to resist this demand, and have locked out all union men. The newspapers, while divided in their sympathies, call upon the contending parties to come to terms, and point out that Great Britain has now many competitors, who will know how to hold customers foolishly lost by England during her idleness. The fact that the employers reply to the strike by a lockout has caused many bitter attacks upon capital, but many papers think the employers justified.

The Scotsman, Edinburgh, says:

"One feature of the public discussion of the engineers' strike seems to deserve more notice than it has hitherto received. It is the assumption on the part of those who are throwing themselves strongly on the side of the engineers that the one object of the federated employers is to destroy or weaken the men's union. . . . But the employers are fighting the battle of self-preservation. . . . It was to be all the country helping the union in London; the employers made it all the country helping the London masters against the union. This is the whole story of what the employers have done, and it answers the questions put by the newspaper in the interests of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers."

Engineering, London, says:

"The action of the masters can only be explained by the dread that labor, already the predominant partner, is about to take the very moderate share of recompense that still remains to capital. We remember hearing a Lancashire workman, who had thrown up a very ill-paid piece job, explain his action by saying, 'I may as well play for nowt as work for nowt.' There was philosophy in the remark, but hitherto capital has not perceived it. It has often been content to work for nothing for long periods in hopes of better times, but now it has realized that there will be no more good times if it surrenders the right to manage its own business in its own way, and so it is trying the condition which is ironically called 'playing.'"

The Evening News, Glasgow, points out that much trade has left Great Britain already as a consequence of the "'lockout-strike," and calls upon the authorities, especially the Board of Trade, to interfere in the interest of both parties. Nobody seems to believe that the engineers are really fighting for the eight-hour day, or that the employers are desirous only to crush that movement. *The St. James's Gazette* says:

"The workmen know that their agitation for an eight-hour day is dishonest—that this strike is one for higher wages. The vast majority of them are as greedy for overtime as a fairly successful barrister is for additional briefs. . . . It is notorious that the workingman who is not a skulker will toil all the hours there are, at the expense of his physical well-being, when some of those hours are paid for at the rate of time and a half or double time. It is only natural that he should do so. He is like the rest of the world—keeps a keen eye upon the main chance, and likes to increase his earnings. We do not blame him; but the question here is not one of excessive toil: it is whether or no a man shall work for eight hours at the current rate instead of nine, and overtime after that, while his fellow workman abroad, with whom he is engaged in deadly competition, labors from ten to twelve for considerably less money."

This is also the opinion of the majority of the papers, for the champions of the workmen are few. *The Daily Chronicle*, however, says:

"We should like to see a plain answer from the associated employers to some of the questions put from the platforms. If their object is not to break up the engineers' union, but only to weaken it, they ought to let the country know definitely what they mean. At present they are fighting on a false issue. It is ridiculous to pretend that the London movement is at the bottom of the lockout as it exists to-day. What are the employers fighting for?"

American Poultry in London.—According to *Chasse et Pêche*, Paris, the London market is almost overstocked with American fowls, which have been frozen for transportation across the Atlantic. It is remarked that the fowls are generally mediocre both in size and quality, the best being probably kept for the home market, but they reach London in perfect condition, which speaks well for the method of preparation. "They are sent also from Australia, but the expense is of course greater, and it seems impossible for that country to compete seriously with the United States. This experiment, which has succeeded so well with poultry, should be made also with fish. Frozen fish is abundant in the United States; in all the important fishing-centers there are freezing-chambers where the fish can be preserved without trouble for months, to be put on the market when the catch becomes small through the close of the season or by reason of other conditions. To be sure, this preserved fish and poultry is not as fine as the fresh, but they furnish a healthful and cheap food and therefore they will always have a ready sale."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE preliminaries of the peace between Turkey and Greece have at last been agreed upon. Months may, however, pass ere all details are settled. Meanwhile the Turks remain in Thessaly, refusing to leave ere the indemnity is paid.

GRAF BADENI, the Austrian premier, has fought a duel with one of the German National members of the Austrian Parliament. The premier was slightly wounded. The duel is a direct result of Badeni's anti-German policy. Herr Wolf, it is said, insulted the premier so grossly that the latter had no choice but to send a challenge.

PRESIDENT BARRIOS, of Guatemala, who managed to get himself re-elected a short time ago, and is thought to show some inclination to establish himself as a dictator, finds it difficult to hold his own. A revolution headed by Prosper Morales, the former minister of the interior, is more successful than Barrios expected, and he may be forced to resign.

KING OSCAR, of Sweden, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his reign September 19. Whatever the Norwegians may say, he seems to be very popular with his Swedes. A subscription among all classes of the population realized 2,200,000 crowns. The King has designed this handsome gift for an asylum for consumptives. Most European papers congratulated the King in hearty terms.

IT is not generally known that some of the Central American republics are, if not in name, at least in fact, possessed by Uncle Sam. Thus Honduras is completely at the mercy of American capitalists, who regulate the little state's income and expenditures. Were the people of Honduras to show themselves unwilling to meet their obligations the United States Government would be forced to protect American interests by placing American officials in power.

SOME riots have occurred near Cairo, the Egyptian peasants mobbing small detachments of British soldiers. The reason given by the British authorities is that the soldiers do not show themselves often enough outside the garrison towns. Hence the Mohammedan population, inflamed by the stories of Turkish successes in Thessaly, and ignorant of the fact that a strong British force occupies Egypt, think the time has come to drive the intruder out. By quartering small detachments in the different villages where disaffection has been noticed serious trouble will be prevented.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

HOW TO COLOR NATURAL FLOWERS ARTIFICIALLY.

THE florists' abnormal "green carnations" have called attention to the facility with which natural flowers may be dyed. The following on the subject is quoted from *The Gardeners' Chronicle*, to which it is contributed by William Brockbank. Says this writer:

"The excitement about blue carnations led my neighbor, Mr. W. Derrington, and myself to endeavor to solve the mystery by imitating it, and we soon discovered that altho flowers could not be tinted by immersing them in dye solutions, they could readily be colored by placing their stalks in anilin solutions.

"Anilin scarlet dissolved in water to about the transparency of claret has a very rapid action on flowers, coloring them pink and scarlet. Indigo carmine produces beautiful blue tints. The two combined dye various shades of purple, with curious mottled effects, some parts of the flowers becoming pink and other parts blue and purple. Greens are produced by using the blue dye with yellow. We also tried indigo and cochineal, with partial success. Lily-of-the-valley flowers became beautifully tinged with pink or blue in six hours; narcissi are changed from pure white to deep scarlet in twelve hours, and delicate shades of pink are imparted to them in a very short time. Yellow daffodils are beautifully striped with dark scarlet in twelve hours; the edges of the corona also become deeply tinged, and the veining of the perianth becomes very strongly marked. Coelogyne cristata, lapageria alba, calla æthiopica, cyclamens, snowdrops, leucojums, hyacinths, Christmas roses, Solomon's seal, tulips, and many leaves were found to become colored very quickly by the process.

"The more interesting question of how this rapid change is brought about soon attracted my attention, and proved extremely interesting. The coloration is mainly confined to the vessels. There is a system of veins in plants, the vein tubes being clearly seen under the microscope passing through the leaves, petals, and other parts of the flowers. In these tubes the motion of the colored water can be seen, and it became evident that it was by these that the color is conveyed and left in every portion of the plants. In the case of cut flowers the action is very rapid, the water tubes beginning at once to absorb the fluid, which was passed along by either capillary attraction, contraction, or possibly by some more active life-force acting within the veins. . . .

"The veins when colored are beautifully seen under the microscope as clear tubes running in parallel lines, the interspaces filled by cellular matter. The tubes gradually branch out as they proceed, and as they approach the margins they are finely branched. When the colored water reaches the margins of the petals they thus become deeply tinctured, especially in the narcissi, illustrating the cause whereby the daffodil so frequently obtains the deeper color at the edge of the corona. It is the same with the leucojum and the snowdrop.

"Very singular results were obtained in the variegated leaves of the aucuba and ivy-plants, which, at the winter season, one would suppose had the leaves quite dormant. Single leaves with their stalks placed in anilin dye water began to color in about three hours. They were thus shown to have the absorptive power, quite apart from the stem."

Among the other flowers mentioned by the writer which take the artificial colors readily are white tulips, daffodil, the Christmas rose, the double white camellia, white lilacs, and primulas.

HUMAN OXEN IN SOUTH AMERICA.

IN an article on "Difficulties of Transportation in the Tropics," in *The Engineering Magazine*, August, C. P. Yeatman tells some remarkable stories of the strength and endurance of pack-carriers in Colombia. Says Mr. Yeatman:

"There are professional pack-carriers on some roads who make a specialty of carrying burdens which the sturdy and much enduring mule can not stagger under. On some of the roads you will see at times what appears to be a live box, staggering slowly and painfully down the mountain-side ahead of you; as you draw nearer, you may hear the box grunt, very much as an old pack-mule does at each downward step on a steep road. There is something uncanny about the whole proceeding, if it is your first experience, and you happen suddenly to overtake the box, going down hill, for the moving, swaying, and grunting mass has no visible means of support, and no apparent excuse for behaving in such a manner. Perhaps you may read on its back, 'Mason and Hamlin Organ Company,' or some similar legend, but that is no help in solving the perambulating mystery, for whoever heard of a boxed-up organ wandering alone down a steep mountain path, and grunting as it reeled along? Very likely the road is too narrow for your mule to pass your fellow traveller; so you are obliged to follow in its wake. But at last you are able to pass ahead, and you find that the organ is in no way to blame for moving, for it has a man under it. Short and stumpy he may be, but the muscle on him reminds you of the pictures of old Atlas holding the world on his brawny shoulders. In one hand he carries a long, stout cane, with which he steadies himself on the slippery clay, and, when he wishes to rest, he backs up the bank on the side of the road, settles the lower end of his load against the higher ground, and props up the upper end with his stick; then he is free to slip the plaited maguey-fiber bands of his shoulders and forehead, and step out from under his burden.

"Up the next hill perhaps you will overtake a woman pack-carrier, her skirts tucked up to her knees, and below the skirts, in prominent view, great knots and masses of corded muscle, which form her not graceful, but very useful, underpinning. Ask her how much weight she carries, and you may get the answer, as if it were a child's load, 'ocho arrobas, no mas'—equivalent to, 'only two hundred and twenty pounds.' As you catch sight of her wrinkled face, you may thoughtlessly remark that it is a heavy load for one of her years; her answer is apt to be: 'You should see my grandmother; she does carry heavy loads; I am not full-grown yet.' This is said with so injured an air that you ride on wondering why you had not remembered that a woman has a right to be touchy about her age, even if she is not dressed in the height of fashion. As to the grandmother, and the probability of her still being able to carry burdens in this world, you are apt to be strongly of the opinion that the pack-mulish old lady has drawn entirely on her imagination; but do not be too sure of that, for the glaring tropical sun brings wrinkles quickly, and, where women are frequently mothers at fourteen years of age, a great-grandmother may still be a very active member of society.

"Is this sort of freight-carrying expensive? Rather! A twelve-arroba, 330-pound package, which is generally the maximum for men, as a nine arroba is for women, may cost $150 for one hundred miles, or $10.18 paper per ton per mile."

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

"Home, Sweet Home," as a National Hymn.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

"Home, Sweet Home," suggested by your correspondent for a national hymn, is wholly unsuited to the purpose. First, because it does not meet any of the requirements so carefully stated by the projector of the discussion. Further, the tune has no musical merit whatever; musically, it is worse than rubbish, and possesses its popularity wholly because of the words, which are also certainly ordinary. I write this as no prejudice against folk-songs, for they are often superb as is the "Suwanee River."

Of the national hymns in existence "Star-Spangled Banner" may be the best, but is not suited to mass-singing, on account of its great compass. To the writer, the most stirring music seems "Hail Columbia," but it is almost unknown to the present generation. In the "Marble Faun" it is mentioned as if it were our only national tune. J. C. R., JR.

DAYTON, OHIO.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

Will you permit me to protest against the letter published in THE DIGEST of September 11, and subscribed "The Country Doctor," in which the writer suggests "Home, Sweet Home" as the new national anthem of the American Commonwealth. Some works, some people, rise above even the exalted ideal of nationality to a realm where the possibility of arms and diplomacy is unknown, where all are dominated by a sort of cosmopolitan fraternity, and man strikes hands with all his kin. The author of "Home, Sweet Home" was one of such people, and his work is worthy of him. "Home, Sweet Home" is the anthem by birthright of every true man or woman who ever knew a Christian mother's love, and their right is inalienable. Therefore "I have protested, and by these presents do protest" against any monopoly of this ideal hymn by any nation, be it yours or mine, or any other, and particularly against an added verse containing a reference to Columbia or Britannia, or what not.

ST. THOMAS, ONT. A CANADIAN LAWYER.

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BUSINESS SITUATION.

There has been a reaction in speculative markets and a check in the movement of merchandise has affected bank clearings, but the tone of trade reports is encouraging.

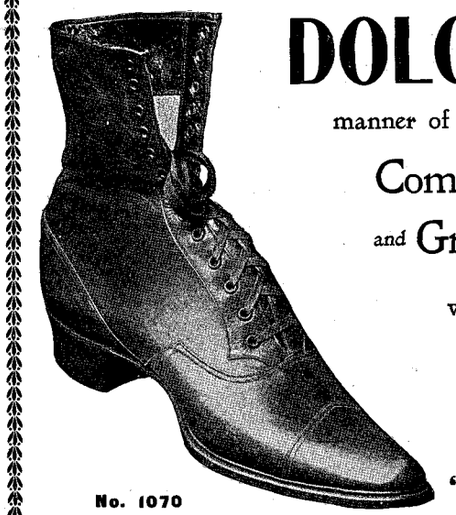
General Trade.—"General trade is marked by increased activity in wool, hides, iron and steel and their manufactured products, but business in the quarantined districts remains at a standstill, and at all except a few Northwestern distributing centers, in spring wheat States, where business is relatively most active, there is a check to the demand for dry-goods, hats, and clothing. Favorable reports come from a region extending from Knoxville to St. Paul and from Omaha to Milwaukee. The tendency is to increase estimates of the wheat crop and decrease those of the probable yield of cotton.

"The prices movement shows a long list of unchanged quotations this week, including various iron and steel staples, wool, hides, print cloths, lumber, nails, copper, pork, beef, coffee, and sugar. Increases are confined to a nominal advance for anthracite coal, 25 cents for Bessemer pig iron, fractional gains for leaf tobacco, naval stores, butter, lard, and another advance for woolen goods. Potatoes have reacted from the extremely high prices at the West, and cotton is off further. Lead is lower, as are corn, oats, and flour, in sympathy with wheat, which dropped 2 cents on *Bradstreet's* reported increase of nearly 10,000,000 bushels in the world's visible stocks. Continued exports of wheat and flour at the rate of 1,000,000 bushels a day for many weeks have finally sharply increased the quantity afloat—last week 4,800,000 bushels. The domestic increase in visible supplies not covered by official reports amounted to about 2,500,000 bushels."—*Bradstreet's, October 2.*

Failures for the Quarter.—"The failures during the third quarter of 1897, obtained yesterday by telegraph, were 2,903 with liabilities of $28,963,261, of which 29 were in banking for $3,387,069. Commercial failures, 2,874 with liabilities of $25,576,192, average only $8,899 each, lower than in any other quarter for 23 years. The amount of defaulted liabilities is the smallest in any quarter for five years, and in 15 years only six quarters have shown smaller liabilities. Manufacturing failures, 651, with liabilities of $9,431,191, average but $14,487 each, and trading, 2,164 with liabilities of $12,825,065, average but $5,927 each, both smaller in average of liabilities than in any previous year of which classified records exist."—*Dun's Review, October 2.*

Evidences of Prosperity.—"The volume of legitimate business continues a little larger than in the same month of 1892, for while the great increase of 27.4 per cent. at New York for the week might be supposed due to speculative activity, in spite of the establishment and growth of the stock exchange clearing house, yet payments through the principal clearing-houses outside of New York exceeded those of 1892 by 3.5 per cent. for the week, and 2. per cent. for September. New York makes settlements for a large part of the country, and the daily average including this city was in September $206,364,009 against $134,859,000 last year, $133,310,000 in 1894, $122,733,000 in 1893, and $176,327,000 in 1892, so that the gain over the same month in the best of past years is 17 per cent. Railroad earnings, considerable decline in general rates having occurred in five years, are 1.7 per cent. smaller for September than in 1892, tho 13 per cent. larger than last year. Eastbound tonnage from Chicago 252,190, against 244,576 in September, 1892, shows an increase of 3 per cent.

Canadian Trade.—"Toronto reports continued heavy exports of farm produce, a moderate volume of business and a favorable outlook. Live-stock shipments from Manitoba for nine months exceed those for the entire year 1896. Sales of general merchandise at Montreal have fallen off, explained to be due to pressure of farm work checking business at the interior. The provincial exhibition at Halifax has stimulated general trade there. Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, Halifax, and St. John, N. B., amount to $24,670,000, $124,000 more than last week, but $5,565,000 more than the corresponding total last year, an increase of more than 25 per cent. Business failures throughout the Dominion of Canada amount to 1,501 for the past nine months, a falling-off as compared with last year of 150, or less than 10 per cent. Total liabilities are $10,653,000 this year against $12,219,000 last year. Fewer failures are reported in Ontario this year, which is true also of the provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Northwest Territory, and British Columbia, the only increases, and these small ones, being in Nova Scotia and Manitoba. Liabilities of failing traders decreased in Quebec this year compared with a year ago, while in the province of Ontario they show a slight increase."—*Bradstreet's, October 2.*



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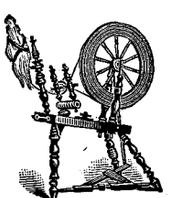

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Current Events.

Monday, September 27.

Four members of the coroner's jury at Hazleton censure Sheriff Martin and deputies for "wanton and unjustifiable" shooting of strikers. . . . Judge Williams, Topeka, Kans., grants a perpetual injunction restraining the state superintendent of insurance from interfering with the business of a New York company. . . . John Boecker, an Iowa farmer, kills his wife and five children, wounds another child and kills himself.

Negotiations for a seal conference proceed; Lord Salisbury's objection is the presence of Russia and Japan. . . . General Woodford, United States Minister, visits General Azcarraga, the Spanish premier, at Madrid.

Tuesday, September 28.

President McKinley visits William's College. . . . George Fred Williams is nominated for governor by Massachusetts Democrats, indorsing the Chicago platform. . . . New York city Republican convention nominates General Benjamin F. Tracy for mayor, A. P. Fitch (Dem.) for controller, and R. R. Appleton for president of council. . . . New Jersey's constitutional election is in doubt. . . . James M. Woolworth declines nomination for supreme judge by Nebraska National Democrats. . . . Most of the troops leave Hazleton, Pa. . . . Committees of the monetary commission are announced in Washington. . . . The Dawes commission negotiates a treaty with Creek Indians. . . . The first annual conference of mayors and councilmen of United States, Canada, and New Mexico opens in Columbus, Ohio.

A plot against the Czar during his recent visit to Warsaw comes to light. . . . Seven Turkish sailing-vessels attempt unsuccessfully to land troops in Crete. . . . The Nicaraguan Congress grants a thirty-year franchise to the Atlas Steamship Company, of London.

Wednesday, September 29.

The Massachusetts Republican state convention renominates Governor Wolcott and all present state officers. . . . More yellow-fever cases are reported in Texas and Mississippi. . . . The monetary commission adjourns to October 11.

Spain's cabinet resigns and Señor Sagasta is summoned to Madrid. . . . Horatio David Davies is chosen Lord Mayor of London, succeeding Sir George Faudel Phillips.

Thursday, September 30.

The President and party return to Washington. . . . Hosea Townsend, Silver Cliff, Colo., is appointed judge of Southern district, Indian Territory. . . . Massachusetts National Democrats nominate Dr. William Everett for governor. . . . General A. J. Warner announces his candidacy for United States Senate from Ohio; friends of J. R. McLean say he is not a candidate. . . . Democrats of Greater New York nominate Chief Justice Robert A. Van Wyck of the city court for mayor; Bird S. Coler, of Brooklyn, for controller, and Colonel Jacob Ruppert, Jr., for president of the council. . . . The Irrigation Congress at Lincoln, Nebr., closes. . . . United States circuit court judge Lurton, Nashville, declares the Tennessee anti-cigarette law unconstitutional. . . . The Columbus, Ohio, convention of mayors and councilmen organizes "The League of American Municipalities."

The Queen Regent of Spain accepts the resignation of the Azcarraga ministry. . . . The Boule in session at Athens considering the peace treaty with Turkey votes want of confidence in the Ralli ministry by a large majority; it precipitates a crisis in Greece.

Friday, October 1.

The cabinet discusses Hawaiian and Spanish affairs and the Union Pacific Railroad case. . . . The President appoints N. C. Bates surgeon general of the navy. . . . The Democratic alliance of Greater New York nominates Henry George for mayor and indorses the Chicago platform. . . . The Treasury statement for August shows an increase of public debt of $3,787,592. . . . A Rock Island railroad train is held up in the Indian Territory and passengers are robbed. . . . The grand jury at Minneapolis indicts Alderman R. A. Dumbrowski for offering a bribe to a member of the capitol commission. . . . Star Pointer lowers the pacing record to 2.00½ at Springfield, Ill.

The report that the United States is seeking a new conference over Samoa is denied in Berlin. . . . The Pope's health gives grave concern to the church dignitarles in Rome.

Saturday, October 2.

A number of appointments are made by President McKinley. . . . The blue book on the Bering Sea question is received at the State Department. . . . Frank Starbuck defeated James Michael by six yards in a twenty-five mile bicycle race in Philadelphia. . . . General Neal Dow dies in Portland, Me.

Señor Sagasta, Liberal leader, is entrusted by the Queen Regent of Spain with the task of forming a new Spanish ministry; it is reported that General Weyler had been recalled, and would be succeeded by Marshal Blanco. . . . The formation of a new Greek cabinet, with M. Zaimis as premier, is announced in Athens.

Sunday, October 3.

Thirty-one new cases of yellow fever and two deaths are reported in New Orleans. . . . Practically complete returns from last Tuesday's election in New Jersey indicate that the anti-gambling constitutional amendment has been adopted.

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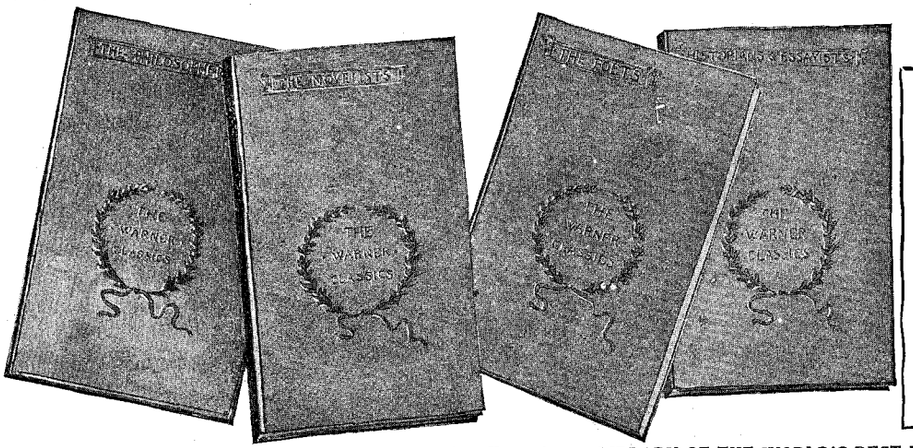

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Professor Lankester of Oxford, who writes upon Darwin, was a personal friend of the great naturalist, and his essay is a charming combination of reminiscence and of exposition of Darwin's main ideas. Dr. Richard Garnett of the British Museum, the biographer of Emerson, writes with discriminating appreciation of the Concord Sage. The vigorous essay upon Lord Bacon, from the pen of Charles T. Lewis, is a model of historical criticism. The historian Lecky, whose own studies have lain so much in the period covered by the "Decline and Fall," sums up Gibbon's vast achievement in the light of modern criticism; and in like manner Leslie Stephen, the historian of "English Thought in the 18th Century," offers us a fresh and really illuminative view of Carlyle, and not only in his aspect as a historian, but also as critic and prophet. No one has ever dealt more sympathetically with the great prophet of modern Catholicism, Cardinal Newman, than has Dr. Richard Holt Hutton in his essay here; Professor Woodberry has portrayed Matthew Arnold with unusual felicity, and Professor Davidson, in his study on Aristotle, has not only clearly set forth the Stagirite's ideas, but the man as he lived as well.

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PERSONALS.

MRS. LOUISE CUTLER TERRY, the mother of F. Marion Crawford, the novelist, died in Rome September 21, at the age of 74 years. Mrs. Terry was a descendant of Richard Ward, the famous colonial governor of Rhode Island. Her father, Samuel Ward, was a prominent banker of New York city, and her mother, Julia Rush Ward, a poetess of considerable reputation. Mrs. Terry's first husband, Thomas Crawford, the eminent American sculptor, died in London in October, 1857. She subsequently married Mr. L. Terry, and continued to make her home in Rome, where her life with her first husband had been passed, down to the time of her death. Mrs. Terry was a sister of Julia Ward Howe, the well-known authoress, and of "Uncle Sam" Ward, the famous clubman, raconteur, and lobbyist.—*The Telegraph, Philadelphia.*

THE grave of Harriet Beecher Stowe in the burial-ground of the theological seminary at Andover has been marked by a monument, in the shape of a Celtic cross. Mrs. Stowe when visiting at the castle of the Duke of Argyll at Inverary, 30 odd years ago, was much taken with the cross in its grounds, a copy of one erected by the Christians of St. Columba's time on the isle of Iona; and it is this which has been reproduced for her memorial stone. The cross with its trefoil arms, figuring the Trinity, is red Scotch granite, set on a base of Quincy granite. The inscriptions are: "1811—Harriet Beecher Stowe—1896" on the middle base; "A tribute of loving remembrance erected by her children," on the upper base; on the lower base "Her children rise up and call her blessed;" while on the opposite side is inscribed: "Children of Calvin Ellis and Harriet Beecher Stowe." The burial-place is not public; it is used only by the families of the faculty and professors. Calvin E. Stowe was a graduate of Andover, and for 12 years (1852-64) professor of sacred literature there. His body was buried there, and also that of his son Henry. The surviving children are Rev. Charles E. Stowe of Simsbury, Conn., and the two Misses Stowe of Hartford.—*The Republican, Springfield.*

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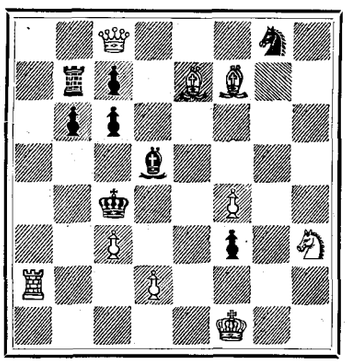
Problem 227.

First Prize Italian National Tournament of Psyche, in Palermo.

Black—Eight Pieces.

K on Q B 5; B on Q 4; Kt on K Kt sq; R on Q Kt 2; Ps on K B 6, Q B 2 and 3, Q Kt 3.



White—Nine Pieces.

K on K B sq; Q on Q B 8; Bs on K 7, K B 7; Kt on K R 3; R on Q R 2; Ps on K B 4, Q 2, Q B 3.
White mates in three moves.

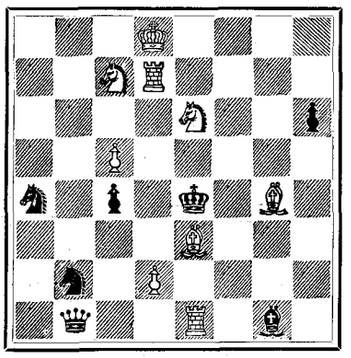
Problem 228.

BY P. F. BLAKE.

First Prize-Winner.

Black—Seven Pieces.

K on K 5; Q on Q Kt 8; B on K Kt 8; Kts on Q Kt 7, Q R 5; Ps on K K 3, Q B 5.



White—Nine Pieces.

K on Q 8; Bs on K 3, K Kt 4; Kts on K 6, Q B 7; Rs on K sq, Q 7; Ps on Q 2, Q B 5.
White mates in two moves.

Correspondence Tourney.

SEVENTH GAME.

French Defence.

H. KETCHAM, Vergennes, Vt. *White.*	C. LEMON. New York city. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 3
2 P—Q 4	P—Q 4
3 Kt—Q B 3 (a)	Kt—K B 3
4 P—K 5	K Kt—Q 2
5 P—K B 4	P—Q B 4
6 P x P	Kt—Q B 3 (b)
7 B—K 3 (c)	B x P
8 B x B	Kt x B
9 B—Kt 5 (d)	B—Q 2
10 Kt—B 3	Q—Kt 3
11 P—Q Kt 3 (e)	Kt x K P
12 B x B ch	Kt (K 4) x B
13 Q—Q 4	Castles
14 Castles R (f)	Q—B 3
15 K—Kt 2	Kt—Kt 3 (g)
16 K R—K sq	P—B 3
17 P—K Kt 4	P—Q R 4
18 P—Q R 4	Q R—Q sq
19 K-B sq (h)	R—K B 2
20 P—K R 4	R—Q B 2 (i)
21 K—Kt 2	Kt (B 4) x R P ch
22 Kt x Kt (j)	Kt x Kt ch (k)

Awarded by the judges to Mr. Lemon. A dispute arose as to two moves sent by Mr. Ketcham, Q x Kt, and K—R sq. The judges, unanimously, decided that the first sent Q x Kt must stand.

Notes by One of the Judges and Mr. Lemon.

(a) Lasker considers this the strongest move.

(b) B x P is the usual continuation.

(c) Q—Kt 4 is in every way preferable.

(d) A lost move, as the sequel shows. B—Q 3 is much better.

(e) Overlooking the trap .. Kt x K P—Mr. L.

(f) Dangerous, to say the least. His Q's side is weak, and Black has massed his forces on this side.

(g) P—Kt 4 first would have been a crusher.

(h) A peculiar and unexplained move. Seems better posted at Kt 2.—Mr. L.

(i) Threatening to win a piece.—Mr. L.

(j) If P x Kt, Q x Kt ch; 23 Q x Q, Kt x P ch; 24 K—Kt 3, R x Q ch, etc.—Mr. L.

(k) White could not play 23 P x Kt on account of Q x P ch, and R—B 5 threatening mate or winning the Q.—Mr. L.

It is quite evident that Black must win whatever White does.

EIGHTH GAME.

Center Gambit.

H. N. BULLARD, Parkville, Mo. *White.*	THE REV. H. W. TEMPLE, Washington, Pa. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4
2 P—Q 4	P x P
3 Q x P	Kt—Q B 3
4 Q—Q B 3	B—Q Kt 5
5 Resigns.	

Nothing is to be said of this except, as Mr. Temple remarks, "White's fourth move was the result of a fit of absent-mindedness."

Solution of Problems.

On account of the error in No. 222, the solution will be held over one week. There should be a White Pawn on Q 2.

Nelson Hald, Dannebrog, Neb.; H. V. Fitch, Omaha; and R. J. Moore, Riverton, Ala., were successful with 221.

In some unaccountable way we reproduced No. 205 as No. 224. The problem belongs to M. Lissner. The mistake, on our part, is due to the fact that, among our clippings from Chess-columns we came across this problem credited to Prof. Berger, and had forgotten the setting of 205.

The Berlin International Tourney.

At the time of going to press the score is as follows:

Players.	*Won.*	*Lost.*	*Players.*	*Won.*	*Lost.*
Alapin.....	10	8	Marco	11½	7½
Albin.....	4	14	Metger.....	8	11
Bardeleben...	½	18½	Schiffers.....	10	8
Blackburne ..	12½	5½	Suechting....	9	9
Burn.....	11½	6½	Schlechter....	11	7
Caro	8	10	Teichmann ..	6½	11½
Cohn.....	10	8	Tschigorin...	10½	7½
Charousek....	13½	4½	Walbrodt	13	5
Englisch.....	6½	12½	Winawer.....	7½	10½
Janowski	12	6	Zinkl	6½	11½

How Tschigorin Lost His Queen.

Queen's Pawn Opening.

BLACKBURNE. *White.*	TSCHIGORIN. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—K B 3
3 B—B 4	P—K 3
4 Q Kt—Q 2 (a)	P—B 4
5 P—K 3	Kt—B 3
6 P—B 3	P x P (b)
7 K P x P	B—Q 3
8 B x B	Q x B
9 B—Kt 5	Castles
10 Castles	B—Q 2 (c)
11 R—K sq	Q—B 5 (d)
12 B x Kt	B x B
13 Kt—K 5	Kt—Q 2
14 Q Kt—B 3 (e)	K R—Q B sq
15 Kt x Kt	B x Kt
16 Kt—K 5	B—K sq
17 R—K 3	Q—Kt 4
18 Q—Q 3	R—B 2
19 Q K—K sq	Q R—B sq
20 R—Kt 3	Q—B 4
21 Q—K 3	K—R sq (f)
22 Q—Q 2	P—K R 3
23 Kt—Kt 4	K—R 2
24 Kt—K 3	Q—K 5 (g)
25 R—Kt 4	Resigns.

Notes (abridged) by Emil Kemeny in The Ledger, Philadelphia.

(a) The variation established by Q Kt—Q 2 and P—B 3 is quite satisfactory, yet it is not considered as strong as P—Q B 4, followed by Kt—Q B 3.

(b) The capture of the Q P gives White an advantage, for it gives more action to the Q B.

(c) Kt—Kt 5, followed by P—B 4, was, perhaps, better.

(d) Black's game is somewhat compromised. He is prevented from playing Kt—K 5, as well as from advancing the K—P. The text-move does not improve his position.

(e) Kt x Kt, followed by K R—K sq, and eventually by P—K B 3, would have given a much better development.

(f) The text-move loses time. P—K R 3, followed by K—R 2, was probably better.

(g) A disastrous error, which loses at once. It is true Black's game was somewhat compromised, but there was no immediate danger. Q—B 3 or Q—R 4 might have avoided defeat.

Consultation Chess in Russia.

Evans Gambit.

SARBUROFF AND S. TSCHIGORIN. *White.*	ALAPIN AND SCHIFFERS. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Q B 4	B—Q R 4
4 P—Q Kt 4	B x Kt P
5 P—Q B 3	B—Q R 4
6 Castles	P—Q 3
7 P—Q 4	B—Q 2
8 Q—Q Kt 3	Q—K 2
9 P x P	P x P
10 R—Q sq (a)	R—Q sq
11 K—Q 5	B—Q Kt 3
12 B—Q Kt 5	Kt—K B 3 (b)
13 B—Q R 3(c)	Q—Kt 3
14 Q Kt—Q 2	Kt—Q R 4
15 Q—Q Kt 4	Kt x R (d)
16 B x Kt	Q—Q 3
17 Q—Q Kt 2	B x P ch (e)
18 K x B	Q-Q Kt 3 ch
19 Kt—Q 4	B x B
20 Q x B ch	P—Q B 3 (f)
21 Q—K 2	R x P
22 R-Q Kt sq	Q-Q B 2 (g)
23 Kt—K B 5	P—K B 3 (h)
24 Kt—K 4	P—Q Kt 4 (i)
25 Q—K Kt 4	K—Q sq
26 B-K 7 ch (j)	K—B sq
27 Q x P	K R—Q sq
28 Q x B P	Kt-Q B 5 (k)
29 B x R	R x B
30 Q—K 6 ch	Q—Q 2
31 Kt (K 4)— Q 6 ch	Kt x Kt
32 Kt x Kt ch	K—B 2
33 Q x Q ch	R x Q
34 Kt—K 4	K—Kt 3
35 K—K 2	K—R 4
36 P—K Kt 4	R—K Kt 2
37 P—K Kt 5	P—Q B 4
38 P—K R 4	P—Q B 5
39 P—K R 5	P—Q R 3
40 R-K Ktsq	K—R 5
41 P—K Kt 6	P x P
42 R x P	R—Q R 2
43 R x P ch	Resigns.

Notes, probably by Tschigorin.

(a) This seems to me the strongest continuation of the attack. In the gambits, as a general rule, one should not be in a hurry to regain the gambit-pawn.

(b) In the game by telegraph Paris played here 12 .., Q—K 3. The text-move was analyzed in my notes on that game, but I did not indicate there the strongest continuation 13 B—Q R 3 in combination with 14 Q Kt—Q 2!

(c) In my analysis I was occupied only with the variations resulting from 13 B—Q B 4.

(d) Our adversaries have examined 15 .., P—Q B 4; Mr. Alapin even considered it the best move. I do not think it is certain, since it would be difficult to prove it irrefutably.

(e) If 17 .., Q x P (If 17 .., B—Q B 4, 18 Kt to K 4; 18 P—Q B 4, Q—K 3; 19 R—K sq, P—K B 3; 20 Kt x P, etc.

(f) After 20 .., Q x Q; 21 Kt x Q, R—Q 2; 22 P—Q 6 or 22 P—Q B 4, White's game is indisputably the stronger one.

(g) Would not the following be better: 22 .., Q—Q sq; 23 P—Q B 4 (if 23 .., Q—K R 5 ch); 24 K—B sq, R x Kt; when if 25 Q x P ch, K—Q sq; 26 Kt—K B 3.

(h) If 23 .. Q—Q 2, White would reply 24 Kt x P ch, K—Q sq; 25 Kt—K B 3! if now 25 .., P—K R 4, 26 Kt—KR 5, P—K 5; then Kt—Q 4; and if 25 .., Q—K Kt 5, an interesting variation comes to light: 26 P—Q B 4!, Kt x P; 27 R x P, Kt x B; 28 Q—Q R 6, White threatening, first, 29 Q x B P; second, 29 Q x R P; third, 29 Q x Kt; and finally, fourth, 29 R—Q Kt 8 ch, and ought to win.

(i) To prevent Kt (B 5)—Q 6 ch, followed by P—Q B 4.

(j) White can win in diverse ways, but the way chosen is the simplest course. Less strong would be 26 Kt—Q B 5 on account of Q—K B 2.

(k) If 28 .. R—Q 2; 29 Kt (B 5)—Q 6 ch, K—Kt sq; 30 Q—K B 8 ch.

Chess-Nuts.

It was supposed, in the absence of the Great Four—Lasker, Steinitz, Pillsbury, and Tarrasch—that Tschigorin would be a class by himself in the Berlin Tournament. Probably the great Russian is taking too many chances.

We have heard the rumor that Chess is to be the rage among women the coming winter. Whist parties and euchre sociables are to give way to the Royal Game. We hope that it is true, and that Chess will become not only the rage, but rather a serious study among the educated women of America. They may not get as much fun out of it, as out of some other game, but they will get solid enjoyment, and intellectual pleasure.

Reichelm in the Philadelphia *Times* divides the Chess-players of the present age into two classes: "Grubbers and Faculty-men." The-Grubbers are those who "grub" after Pawns, and have always in view an end-game in which an extra Pawn is of so much value. The Faculty-men are on the *qui vive* after brilliancy. Sacrificing pieces gives them infinite delight. We saw a Faculty-man, recently, give an R for a P. It wasn't sound and he lost; but this expression: "If it hadn't been for that other R, what a beautiful thing it would have been!" revealed the pleasure he experienced in coming somewhere near a win by a display of Chess pyrotechnics. Moral: Be sure you're right before you "brill."

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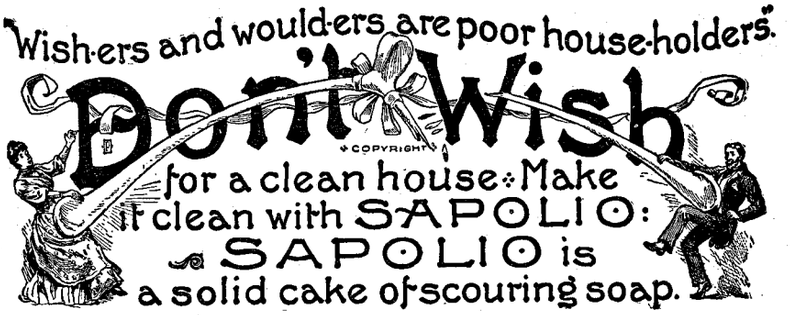
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